

DAILY REPORT

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NAKASONE, FRANCE'S RAIMOND DISCUSS TRADE, INF

OW091147 Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 KYODO -- French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond rated highly Monday the latest Japan-France regular foreign minister's meeting and expressed hope of strengthened ties between the two nations, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Raimond expressed his hope in talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at his official residence following a series of talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari Sunday and Monday.

Nakasone pledged his nation's utmost efforts to redress the trade imbalance, now in Japan's favor, through economic structural reform and solving bilateral trade problems, such as alcohol import curbs, one by one, the official said.

In the Raimond-Kuranari talks, the French minister urged Japan to reduce its growing trade surplus with France and open its market wider, so as to prevent a flare-up of protectionism world wide. Kuranari responded with an explanation of Japanese efforts to stimulate domestic demand.

Raimond sought regular bilateral foreign ministers' meetings to strengthen ties between the two. The meetings in recent years have become irregular.

Raimond said France will not oppose a zero option of intermediate-range nuclear forces [INF] in Europe as proposed by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Raimond, however, said eventually INF should be removed completely from the globe, adding that superpowers must consider proper verification and the eradication of short-range missiles too.

Nakasone stressed the importance of total INF removal and talks on short-range missiles. The premier added his hope for an early scheduling of a U.S.-Soviet summit.

More on INF Reductions

OW091355 Tokyo KYODO in English 1347 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 KYODO -- French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond said here Monday that the United States and Soviet Union may make an important step in disarmament talks if they reach agreement on a proposal to reduce intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) put forward by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Besides INF, Raimond said, other problems, including verification and management of nuclear arms, still exist but, he added, a major step in disarmament negotiations may be reached if the two superpowers can agree on INF reductions. France is not opposed to the Soviet proposal, Raimond said.

On February 28, Gorbachev offered to negotiate an INF agreement in Europe, excepting one on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's "Star Wars" program, which was a stumbling block at the arms control negotiations in Geneva. Washington has reacted positively to the proposal.

Speaking to reporters at Japan National Press Club in Tokyo, Raimond said Gorbachev's proposal indicated the Soviet Union has moved closer to the position of NATO.

Raimond is in Tokyo for regular bilateral ministerial talks with his Japanese counterpart Tadashi Kuranari. The French foreign minister also met Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

On other topics, Raimond said France will maintain its policy of using the Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific as a French site of nuclear testing, because it provides sufficient environmental security to the region.

He also said European Community countries are concerned about the growing trade deficit with Japan. Japan-U.S. trade agreements on some products have a great impact on EC countries, particularly France, Raimond added.

BRAZIL'S FUNARO CALLS FOR NEW FINANCING

OW091135 Tokyo KYODO in English 1129 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 KYODO -- Brazilian Finance Minister Dilson Funaro Monday called for new financing from Japan's public and private financial sectors to help promote Brazil's economic growth. But Funaro said he did not make any specific loan proposal to pay Brazil's debts totaling some 108 billion dollars.

His visit to Japan is not intended to discuss cash flows to pay Brazil's debts but to talk on the need for new financing to propel the Brazilian economy, he said.

Speaking at the Brazilian Embassy in Tokyo, Funaro stressed the importance for exploring a new mechanism to deal with external debt problems of developing nations, including reinvestment of the principles to Brazil. Funaro said he appreciates the cooperative attitudes of his counterpart Finance Minister Koichi Miyazawa, Japanese bankers and others on the Brazil's situation.

Funaro said he understands Japanese commercial banks that have massive loans to developing nations are planning to establish a joint factoring firm in the Bahamas to help reduce burdens of Japanese creditors. Funaro said, however, the move will help reduce bad loans of Japanese creditor banks but it will not help Brazil and other debtor nations.

Funaro, who arrived in Japan Sunday for a three-day visit, met with Miyazawa, Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari and others Monday prior to the press conference. He is scheduled to meet International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura Tuesday.

Funaro had visited the U.S and Europe to discuss Brazil's debt problems before visiting Japan.

Aluminum Accord Reached

OW100515 Tokyo KYODO in English 0501 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, March 10 KYODO -- Japan agreed Tuesday to invest another 12 billion yen in a Brazilian aluminum smelting project in the Amazon region.

The project, at Barcarena in Para State, originally capitalized at 93.2 billion yen, was facing a financial crisis due to the yen's sharp advance against the dollar and Brazil's huge external debt problems, according to officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). The new investment will go toward construction of smelting plants in the second phase of the project, due to start in April.

Tuesday's agreement on new financing came at a meeting between Brazilian Finance Minister Dilson Funaro and MITI head Hajime Tamura, the officials said.

Tamura called for upgrading of Brazilian support for the eight-year project, which produced 120,000 tons of aluminum in 1985 in the first stage. He said, "The project is a symbol of the friendship between Japan and Brazil."

In the second stage, the two countries plan to start construction of plants with a production capacity of 160,000 tons of aluminum per annum, aiming at completion in 1990, the officials said.

Funaro pledged that the Brazilian Government would continue financial support for the joint project, which he said could earn foreign currency for repayment of external debts. He arrived here Sunday for a scheduled three-day visit.

CROWN PRINCE OF MOROCCO ARRIVES IN TOKYO 8 MAR

OW081053 Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, March 8 KYODO -- Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed of Morocco arrived here Sunday for an official visit to Japan. He was met at the Handeda International Airport by Japanese Crown Prince Akihito, his son, Prince Hiro, and Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari.

Crown Prince Mohamed will hold talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and tour Kyoto during his Japan visit, ending March 16.

The talks are expected to center on bilateral economic relations and cultural exchanges and the Middle East peace problem.

Holds Talks With Nakasone

OW090337 Tokyo KYODO in English 0326 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 KYODO -- Moroccan Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed told Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday the Palestinian issue should be solved with care, a government official said.

Mohamed, here on a five-day official visit, said the country is concerned with the Palestinian problem as an Arab nation. He stressed the need for delicate consideration and full preparations before any international conference is held on the issue.

Nakasone briefed the prince on Japan's cooperation in Morocco's projects for highways in Casablanca and to build a bridge or tunnel spanning the Gibraltar Strait. Nakasone also explained the current Japanese tax reform plan and said he hopes to attain the reforms, the official said.

JAPAN, ROK FISHERY TALKS END WITHOUT ACCORD

OW080757 Tokyo KYODO in English 0626 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Seoul, March 8 KYODO -- Japan and South Korea ended two days of fishery talks Saturday without reaching accord on a Japanese proposal for revision of an existing fishery agreement, officials said.

South Korea was reluctant to revise the agreement to provide for tighter controls on fishing operations in coastal waters, they said.

Japan proposed the revision to help solve disputes over Japanese and South Korean fishermen operating in waters off Japan's northernmost main island of Hokkaido and Cheju Island off South Korea.

Japan also said a revision was necessary to meet changes which occurred after the current accord was signed.

The two sides agreed to hold the next session in Tokyo in April.

LDP 'CRUSHED' IN IWATE UPPER HOUSE ELECTION

OW090115 Tokyo KYODO in English 0004 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Morioka, March 9 KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party was crushed in an Upper House by-election in Iwate Prefecture Sunday in a crucial test of the government's controversial tax reform plan.

The Japan Socialist Party's Jinichi Ogawa collected 421,432 votes, against 197,863 for the LDP candidate, Rei Isurugi, widow of the former incumbent, out of a field of four candidates.

It was the JSP's first House of Councillors election victory in the largely conservative region in 25 years.

In a statement released late Sunday, LDP Secretary General Noboru Takeshita accepted the Iwate defeat "with humility" and attributed it to lack of preparation for the election.

Sunday's poll was the first Diet election in which the main issue was the sales tax which is the key item in the government's sweeping tax program proposal now before the Diet.

The scale of Ogawa's victory apparently reflected voter's disapproval of the sales tax, which has rallied all opposition parties and became the focus of interest during the election campaign.

Although on the Socialist Party ticket, Ogawa, 69, a former Lower House member, was also backed by other major opposition parties including Komeito, the Democratic Socialist Party and the United Social Democratic Party.

The Communist Party fielded its own candidate, Yasuo Ushiyama, who collected 31,949 of the 659,309 ballots counted. Some 63.62 percent of the electorate turned out to vote.

The Iwate seat had been vacated by former Science and Technology Agency director general Michiyuki Isurugi who died in January. Isurugi had been the LDP Upper House member from Iwate since 1968.

With Ogawa's victory, the JSP now has 42 seats in the Upper House, against the LDP's 143 in the 252-member chamber.

Komeito has 25, the Communist Party 16 and the Democratic Socialist Party 12, with the remainder held by minor parties and independents.

PRC LIAISON DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL VISITS DPRK

SK091039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 9 (KCNA) -- Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and his party arrived in Pyongyang by plane on March 9.

They were met at the airport by director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Hyon Chun-kuk and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

Visits DPRK Counterparts

SK091043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 9 (KCNA) -- Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and his party visited the International Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on March 9.

Director of the department of the WPK Central Committee Hyon CHun-kuk met the guests and exchanged opinions with them.

Present on the occasion was Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

The exchange of opinions proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Reception Speeches

SK100451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 10 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea gave a reception at the People's Palace of Culture on the Evening of March 9 for Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and his party.

In his speech, Huon Chun-kuk, director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, welcomed close friends from China, and said: The reality demands further development and strengthening onto a higher stage of the Korea-China friendship which the leaders of the party and state of Korea and China have cultivated, establishing particular intimacy between them.

I am convinced that the current contact between us will make an important contribution to strengthening cooperation between the two parties and developing the traditional Korea-China friendship.

Noting that today the fraternal Chinese party and people are vigorously striving to build socialism peculiar to China under the guidance of the leaders of the Communist Party of China including respected Comrade Deng Xiaoping, he declared: The Korean party and people always watch with keen interest the struggle of the Chinese party and people to achieve the stability and unity of the whole country and build a modernized socialist power.

He stressed:

We will struggle as ever, firmly joining hands with the fraternal Chinese people, to consolidate and develop the Korea-China friendship which has struck deep roots in the hearts of the peoples of the two countries and achieve the victory of the cause of socialism and communism against imperialism.

In his speech Zhu Liang noted that Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a new proposal in his policy speech at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly on holding North-South high-level political and military talks. This proposal, he said, is a reflection of the desire of the Korean people for the country's reunification and peace and will play a positive role in easing the tension and confrontation on the Korean peninsula and promoting the cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Referring to the fact that the Workers' Party and Government of Korea have made sustained efforts for the peaceful reunification of the country, he said: Your proposal for tripartite talks, proposal for establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula, proposal for talks between military authorities and a series of other proposals enjoy the firm support of the peace-loving countries and people all over the world.

Saying that in particular, the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song reflected the common desire of the entire Korean people in the North and the South, he stated: The party and Government of China resolutely support your just stand and all your reasonable assertions to relax the tension on the Korean peninsula and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at an early date.

DPRK OLYMPIC OFFICIAL'S PRESS CONFERENCE

SK041100 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] In connection with the results of the bilateral talks between the delegation of our Olympic Committee and the International Olympic Committee [IOC] on the question of cohosting the 24th Olympic Games by the North and South, the DPRK Olympic Committee held a press conference with domestic and foreign reporters at the People's Palace of Culture on the afternoon of 3 March. A portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song was placed respectfully at the front of the room where the press conference was held.

Present at the press conference were reporters of NODONG SINMUN, KCNA, the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee, and other publication and press organizations in Pyongyang; foreign correspondents in our country; and publication-related officials of embassies of various countries.

[Begin recording] [unidentified moderator] At the request of various reporters, we will begin a press conference in connection with the results of the bilateral talks between the delegation of our Olympic Committee and the IOC held in Lausanne in mid-February. As a matter of convenience, Comrade Chin Chung-kuk, vice chairman of the Olympic Committee of our country, will speak first in connection with the joint conference held in Lausanne in February.

[Chin Chung-kuk] First of all, I express my thanks to the domestic and foreign reporters for participating in this event with deep interest in the proposal for cohosting the 24th Olympic Games by the North and South. Because questions have been raised on many occasions concerning the bilateral talks between the delegation of our Olympic Committee and the IOC at Lausanne on 10 and 12 February, I will talk about this and the position of our Olympic Committee in today's press conference.

The bilateral talks were an important occasion in helping continue the earlier-suspended Lausanne tripartite talks between the Olympic Committees of the North and South of Korea and the IOC. As you well know, the Lausanne tripartite talks to discuss the question of cohosting the 24th Olympic Games by the North and South of Korea began in October 1985. Three rounds of talks have been held so far. The talks were suspended in June last year; talks were not held for more than 7 months.

The Lausanne tripartite talks were suspended because last June, the IOC side advanced the proposal for allocating two events to our side and demanded in writing that we unconditionally accept this. The number of events that our side is allowed to host -- two events -- is too small in comparison with the 23 events to be held in the Olympic games. Therefore, we officially demanded that more events be allocated to be hosted in the area of our side. Under circumstances in which even though not much time remains before the Olympic Games begin and the fourth Lausanne tripartite talks have not been held, we are on one hand positively accelerating preparations for facilities for the Olympic games to be held under cosponsorship and on the other, have continuously demanded that the fourth Lausanne tripartite talks be held at the earliest date to discuss the question of allocating more events to our side. We have also asked our friends to positively cooperate to realize our demand.

As a result of our sincere efforts, the IOC came to arrange bilateral talks with us early in February. Because since last June, in order to resume the Lausanne tripartite talks, the delegation of our Olympic Committee exchanged letters on several occasions and held bilateral contacts on many occasions with the IOC side, we went to Lausanne with the expectation that there would be some change in the position of the IOC side.

As you well know through reports, the bilateral talks between our Olympic Committee and the IOC were held in two forms. One was the talks between IOC President Samaranch and the chairman of our Olympic Committee, and the other was the talks between the IOC Executive Committee and our delegation. In the talks with the IOC president on 10 February, President Samaranch reiterated the position of the IOC which had been stated to that time.

As long as the opposing side advanced no new proposal, we had no other choice. As we have asserted, we reiterated our fundamental position that even though the table tennis and archery offered by the IOC are good, the number of events to be held by us is too small and should be increased decisively, taking into account the population proportion between the North and South and that the fourth Lausanne tripartite talks should be held at the earliest possible date to discuss the allocation of events and organizational problems for cohosting the Olympic games by the North and South. Following the talks, talks between the IOC Executive Committee and our delegation were held on 12 February.

For your information, I will talk about the composition of the current IOC Executive Committee. The current Executive Committee composed of 11 members: the IOC president, three vice presidents from India, West Germany, and Belgium; and members from the Soviet Union, China, Senegal, Brazil, Switzerland, Australia, and Canada.

In the talks with us, the members of the Executive Committee heard our position and our answers to a series of questions, and discussed these problems in a session only they attended. Therefore, even though we do not know (?what was discussed), we understand that they understood our position and reached a consensus of views on this. In concluding the Executive Committee meeting, President Samaranch announced that it had been decided to convene the fourth Lausanne tripartite talks. Resuming the suspended Lausanne tripartite talks is very important in realizing the proposal for cohosting the Olympic games by the North and South. We hope that in the next talks, the problem of allocating events will be resolved correctly and that the problems of principle concerning the organization of the games will be resolved in conformity with North-South cosponsorship of the games.

The Olympic games consist of 23 overall, and has 237 sets of games altogether. Therefore, 8 events, one-third of the total number of events, should be held in the area of our side in proportion to the population of the North and South.

Besides the allocation of events, there are other important questions that must be settled to realize the North-South cosponsorship of the Olympic games. We have already put forward concrete proposals to resolve -- in ways that correspond to the North-South cosponsorship of the games -- questions of denominating the Olympic games to be held in the area of our side as the 24th Olympic Pyongyang Games and those in the South as the 24th Olympic Seoul Games and of separately organizing the Pyongyang Olympic Organizing Committee in the area of our side to supervise the entire organization of the games, and other questions concerning the opening and closing ceremonies of the Olympic games, television rights, and so on.

Our demands concerning the above-mentioned questions are most reasonable and equitable based upon the real situation in which our country is divided, and are the minimum requirement advanced after fully considering the position of the IOC and the South side.

Although issues raised by us were discussed to some degree in the previous talks, they have not been resolved. Under such circumstances, the forthcoming fourth Lausanne tripartite talks will offer conditions and possibilities for discussing and resolving these issues in detail.

After the bilateral talks, President Samaranch said that there possibly may be some changes at the fourth Lausanne tripartite talks. Accordingly, the people of the world were glad in hearing this news in connection with the results of the recent bilateral talks. They feel it fortunate to have the Lausanne tripartite talks resumed.

What poses a problem is the fact that no sooner had the decision of the IOC Executive Committee been announced than the South Korean side unhesitatingly made remarks, causing the people of the world to become disappointed. On 17 February, the South Korean sports minister clarified an official position, saying that the two events the South Korean side has offered -- that is, the events which can be held in the area of our side -- are final and that no additional events will be offered. The chairman of the South Korean Olympic Committee said that he cannot change its decision on the denomination of the games and on television rights. He then said that if we request a change in the decision, he will withdraw the already proposed events. This shows that after jointly carrying out the work of the Lausanne tripartite talks, the South Korean side flatly opposes the decision of the IOC Executive Committee.

Such remarks made by the high-ranking officials of the South Korean sports circles reveal how greatly the South Korean side is perplexed because the decision of the IOC Executive Committee on 12 February offended them. The South Korean side's position of perplexity objectively shows that although it has participated in the Lausanne talks due to international pressure, it does not want success in these talks and desire the continuation of the state of suspension.

Now that the Lausanne tripartite talks are about to be held once again, the South Korean side refuses the discussion of important issues. This clearly shows that it is not interested in the development of the Olympic movement and that it is perversely trying to use the Olympics for a political aim.

The South Korean side is trying to achieve its political aim of bringing the Olympics to Seoul by allotting the already offered two events to our side -- by making these events subordinate to the Seoul Olympics. We will never tolerate a scene in which the games in the area of our side look like games held in local cities in South Korea as a result of hosting two events.

As shown by objective facts, the question of the Olympics poses a serious political problem. The international social circles, which desire the development of the Olympic movement to comply with the ideal of peace, friendship, and unity among the people and youths of the world, are deeply concerned about this. The South Korean side should listen to the public opinion of world social circles, should not lay obstacles to the mediation effort of IOC, and should assume a sincere attitude in resolving problems.

We will never tolerate any attempt to perpetuate the division of Korea through the Olympics. The 24th Olympics should be held equally in the North and South. These games should be held in favor of the cause of reunification in our country. By so doing, we want to tide over a crisis in the Olympic movement as a result of the designation of Seoul as the venue of the Olympics and to contribute to developing the Olympic movement.

We hold that the South Korean side should participate with discretion in discussion on the question of cohosting the 24th Olympics by the North and South.

[Moderator] Any questions, Comrade reporters?

[NODONG SINMUN reporter] We understand that on 22 December last year, our Olympic Committee sent a letter to President Samaranich, urging him to quickly convene the Lausanne tripartite talks. Instead of tripartite talks, bilateral talks were held. I would appreciate if you explain why bilateral talks were held instead of tripartite talks.

[Chin] Last June the third tripartite talks were held in Lausanne. Seven months have passed since then. Our Olympic Committee has exerted sincere efforts to resume the talks. However, the talks were not held, and we bid farewell to 1986. On 22 December last year, our Olympic Committee sent a letter to the IOC for the fourth time. In this letter, it called for quickly holding the fourth Lausanne tripartite talks. This is another manifestation of our sincere stand, attitude, and efforts to implement our proposal for co-hosting the Olympics, to successfully hold the 24th Olympics, and to contribute to wholesomely developing the Olympic movement.

To our letter sent on 22 December, President Samaranch immediately sent us a reply letter the same day, calling for holding bilateral talks between the IOC and us. He then advanced a proposal for holding talks between the delegation of our Olympic Committee and the IOC Executive Committee. We responded to this proposal, desiring to hold bilateral talks to advance the discussion of the issue of co-hosting the Olympics. As a result, bilateral talks were held between the chairman of our Olympic Committee and the IOC president. On 12 February, talks were held between the delegation of our Olympic Committee and the IOC Executive Committee. The IOC Executive Committee decided to convene the suspended fourth Lausanne tripartite talks among the Olympic Committees of the North and South of Korea and the IOC.

[Moderator] Any other questions?

[Reporter from Central Broadcasting Station] There are various news reports on our delegation's unofficial approval of the proposal of the IOC. Would you explain this?

[Chin] As was noted by the question, there are various news reports on the fact the delegation of our Olympic Committee agreed in principle with the IOC proposal on 11 June 1986. What is the story behind this? At the bilateral talks between the chairmen of the Olympic Committees, the IOC said that it will not convene the fourth Lausanne tripartite talks if we do not unconditionally accept in a written form the IOC proposal of 11 June 1986. What is the IOC proposal of 11 June 1986? This proposal calls for holding the two full events of table tennis and archery in the area of our side, preliminary games of one group of football, and some cycling races linking the North and South. In connection with this, we clarified our stand in detail toward the IOC proposal. First, we did not completely reject the IOC proposal dated 11 June. We agreed to hold the full events of table tennis and archery in the area of our side because this is favorable to us. However, we called for conducting negotiations and for realizing adjustments for two other incomplete events. In football games, preliminary games will be held in four groups. Quarter-final, semi-final, and final games will then follow. The 11 June proposal called for holding preliminary games of one group in the area of our side in football. This means nothing. Because the cycling races will link the North and South. This event is not significant for us. Viewing thus, we can see that the 11 June proposal calls for holding two full events in the area of our side.

As you all may know, the Olympics includes 23 complete items in terms of general events and 237 items in terms of individual events. To say that we can hold only two among such a large number of events -- that is too small a number. This being the case, our stand is that we should hold one-third of the (entire) number of events in the area of our side.

We have accepted the IOC proposal in principle on the condition that our demand as such will be discussed. There have been many rounds of bilateral talks with the IOC to date. In these rounds of talks, the IOC side confirmed the possibility of discussing our demand that the number of items be increased at the upcoming fourth round of the tripartite talks in Lausanne according to our demand. It is on such a precondition that we have accepted the 11 June proposal.

Simply but, we accept their proposal that we hold the events of table tennis and archery. However, the number is decisively too small. Therefore, what we demand is that we hold one-third of the total number of sporting events in the Olympics. We mean to say that we can accept the IOC proposal in principle only if it is confirmed that our demand will be accepted, and only on such an understanding and condition.

Second, our stand is that the fourth round of the tripartite talks should be held at an early date. The IOC has maintained to date that there would be no fourth round of talks or any other kind of talks in the future unless we accept its 11 June proposal without conditions in a written statement. What we hold is that the fourth round of the tripartite talks in Lausanne be held at an early date without any conditions and discuss many important problems, including problems concerning the sharing of sporting events.

Thus, it was decided in a recent meeting between the IOC Executive Committee and us that the fourth round of the tripartite talks be held as demanded by us. I believe that this has demonstrated the justness of our demand that the fourth round of the tripartite talks in Lausanne be held at an early date to discuss such issues as increasing the items of sporting events that we demand, issues concerning the name of the games, the issues concerning how to compose the organizing committee, and other such issues that are important.

[Moderator] Does anyone have more questions?

[PYONGYANG SINMUN Reporter] No sooner had the outcome of the bilateral talks been announced than the South Korean side proclaimed that it would not make any more concession as long as the sharing of sporting events is concerned, and that the name of the games and the TV rights to air the games cannot be changed, while threatening that it would withdraw even the sporting events offered to us through the IOC if such issues are discussed further. Many people were surprised to hear this. What do you think of this?

[Chin] What kind of talks are the tripartite talks in Lausanne? In essence, the tripartite talks in Lausanne have been arranged between our side and the South Korean side to solve problems arising with regard to the 24th Olympiad, and the IOC plays the role of mediator as far as these talks are concerned.

Now, the South Korean side opposes what has been agreed on between the IOC and us through the bilateral talks and flatly refuses to accept the issues expected to be discussed at the next round of the tripartite talks in Lausanne. Simply put, this means that the South Korean side is adamantly opposed to our proposal for cohosting the Olympics. The South Korean side reluctantly conceded to us two sporting events to be held in the area of our side, thereby subjugating the Olympics to be hosted in Pyongyang to the Seoul Olympics. This is nothing but a foolish maneuver to achieve their originally impure political purposes with which they arranged the Olympics to be held in Seoul.

Essentially, the South Korean side obtained the right to host the Olympics in Seoul to create an international atmosphere for the creation of two Koreas by taking advantage of the Olympics, to justify the forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression and their having turned South Korea into a nuclear base, and to upgrade their position. Such maneuvers by them have laid obstacles to the 24th Olympiad, created a great ferment in the international theater, and the significance of the Olympic movement has declined.

Since the South Korean side once participated in the Lausanne talks arranged to discuss the issues concerning the 24th Olympiad, it should stop laying obstacles to solving the issues concerning the 24th Olympiad and instead respond to our proposal.

In order to realize cohosting, the issues concerning the name of the games, the composition of the organizing committee, sporting events to be cohosted, the opening and closing ceremonies, and other fundamental issues concerning the organization of the games, should be solved in a way that suits the nature of cohosting, and these issues should be discussed at the next round of talks in Lausanne without fail. Therefore, the South Korean side should heed our just demand and act discreetly by coming to the fourth round of Lausanne talks at an early date and participating in the discussions with sincerity.

[NODONG CHONGNYON reporter] Will you tell us when the fourth round of the tripartite talks in Lusanne will be held?

[Chin] We do not have sufficient time before the Olympics arrive. Therefore, we demanded that the IOC hold the fourth round of Lausanne talks at an early date. The decision adopted by the IOC Executive Committee has not designated the date of convocation for the fourth round of the Lausanne talks, even though it has decided that the meeting will be held.

In forming the executive committee, Samaranch, president of the IOC, stated that he will let us know the date of meeting as soon as possible. Until this moment, we have not heard from the IOC as to when the fourth round of Lausanne talks will be held.

Simply put, in order to discuss and solve the issue of cohosting the Olympics at an early date, we hope that the fourth round of the Lausanne talks will be held at an early date.

[Moderator] Now we will close our conference today. [end recording]

COMMENTARY URGES SOUTH'S TALKS PROPOSAL RESPONSE

SK080428 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "The South Side Should Respond to Our Proposal"]

[Text] As already known, the prime minister of the State Administration Council and the minister of People's Armed Forces of our Republic sent a third letter containing new important initiatives concerning the high-level North-South political and military talks to the South.

In the letter, we made clear that the realization of the high-level North-South political and military talks will result in headway for improved relations between the North and South and in reopening the various forms of dialogue that have remained suspended, and that the high-level North-South political and military talks can discuss problems concerning the construction of Kungangsan power plant as suggested by the South, along with problems raised by us. At the same time, our side explained our principled stand on talks between the persons in highest authority and then proposed to the South to hold the first round of talks between those holding high military authority from the North and South at Tongilgak on our side of Panmunjom on 26 March.

Through our repeated similar proposals, we have expressed once again our serious patriotic stand to eliminate at any cost the acute North-South political and military confrontation through dialogue and negotiations, to build up an atmosphere of trust and unity, and to produce a breakthrough toward peaceful reunification. The issue of eliminating the political and military confrontation prevailing in our country is so pressing a matter that its solution cannot be further delayed.

Due to the criminal maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling clique, the political and military confrontation has been exacerbated to the extreme, to the point where it can explode with a slight push. This has become clearer in view of the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise being staged in South Korea against us and of the vicious anticommunist confrontation rackets. If such a situation is left to develop, the distrust and confrontation between the North and South will further deepen and will lead to lighting the fuse of a new war, thereby inflicting on our people misfortune and misery from which it would be impossible to recover.

The purpose of our proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks is to solve the dangerous state of confrontation between the North and South through meeting between high-level persons concerned in the North and South who can take responsibility and hold real power. Historic experience shows that unless the North and South create an atmosphere of mutual trust, they cannot conduct dialogue, and even if they sit face to face, they cannot produce any results from their talks.

In reality, dialogue conducted in the past while tension was being exacerbated and the danger of war hung over the country has failed to produce any successful progress and eventually went bankrupt. Therefore, for the North-South dialogue to advance successfully, it is imperative to eliminate the political and military confrontation between the North and South and to provide an atmosphere of mutual trust before all else.

However, the South Korean ruling clique, while insisting on reopening the dialogues that have already been established and on holding talks between the persons in highest authority, has ignored our responsible proposal without due cause, thus keeping the high-level North-South political and military talks from being held to date now and causing various forms of dialogue that have been suspended to remain unresumed. Reality shows that in all aspects it is imperative to create a favorable atmosphere for dialogue by holding the high-level North-South political and military talks before resuming the various suspended forms of dialogue.

However, in the recent letter sent to the South, we put forward a new magnanimous and flexible proposal that if the South agrees to reopen the dialogues that have already been established, it will be possible to conduct various forms of suspended dialogues while the high-level North-South political and military talks are held. This shows our sincere efforts to create a favorable phase for peace in the country and peaceful reunification by overcoming difficulties we face at any cost, not to mention our patriotic stand.

As for the construction of the Kungangsan power plant, it is a dam being built according to our plan for peaceful construction, and has nothing to do with military purposes. This being the case, it is not a subject for discussion between the North and South.

However, the South Korean ruling clique has used the construction for political and military confrontation between the North and South while slandering us with fabricated falsities. Under such circumstances, our side stated in the recent letter that such a problem can also be discussed at the high-level North-South political and military talks.

Indeed, the new proposal of our side this time is a most fair and just one, as it sufficiently reflects the demands of the South. This being the case, the South Korean authorities have no reasons or justifications whatsoever to refuse our new proposal. Good intentions should be responded to with good intentions.

If South Korean authorities genuinely intend to eliminate the current difficulties existing between the North and South and solve the question of national reunification by peaceful means and through negotiations, they should respond to our proposal without delay.

They should know that all the fellow countrymen and the world are watching South Korea to see what attitude it adopts. If the South Korean ruling clique keeps ignoring our new proposal for peace talks, while acting deceptively, they will be committing great indelible crimes before the times and the nation and will provoke greater denunciation and rejection from public opinion at home and abroad.

MASS RALLIES HELD PROTESTING 'TEAM SPIRIT-87'

KPA Rally

SK071128 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 5 Mar 87

[Text] A rally of soldiers of the KPA unit to which Kim Paek-kil [not further identified] is assigned was held to denounce the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique for waging the aggressive "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise.

Hung at various places of the rally site were such slogans as "We sternly denounce the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for waging the 'Team Spirit-87' joint military exercise" and "Let us check and frustrate the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military and fascist clique." Also set up at the rally site were posters showing the firm will of our people and People's Army soldiers to resolutely smash the reckless war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan clique and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification.

Officer Kim Paek-kil spoke first at the rally. Saying that the strained situation created in our country due to the aggressive war exercise commotion of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique demands that our workers and officers and men of the People's Army further heighten revolutionary alertness and maintain a mobilized and strained posture, he continued:

[Begin Kim Paek-kil recording] The most important and urgent problem before our nation today is to ease the strained situation, remove the danger of war, and preserve peace on the Korean peninsula. We cannot tolerate the annihilation of our nation by the nuclear war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and can never pardon the turning of the fatherland into a site for a nuclear war.

The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the firm will of our people to achieve peace and the peaceful reunification of the country, act with discretion, unconditionally stop the criminal "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise, and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along all the armed forces for aggression, including nuclear weapons.

If they genuinely desire dialogue, peace, and the peaceful reunification of the country, the South Korean authorities must not wage, along with extraneous forces, a war exercise against the fellow countrymen, but respond to our proposal for high-level North-South political and military talks without delay.

In firm unity around the great leader and the dear comrade leader, all the soldiers should make full preparations to initiatively counter the provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, thereby defending our socialist fatherland and revolutionary gains as an impregnable fortress.

Today, our unit is assigned the revolutionary task of completing the construction of the Sariwon potash fertilizer complex, a key to solving the problem regarding food, clothing, and housing for the people, (?at an early date). We should always carry out all work in the way of a speed battle by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude and by operating work in a bold and daring manner. Also, we should give full play to the traditional custom of the closeness of upper and lower echelons and of unity between the army and the people. We should complete the construction of the Sariwon potash fertilizer plant ahead of schedule, thus powerfully displaying to the world once again the greatness of our party and the invincible might of our fatherland, people, and People's Army. [end recording]

Officer Kim Chol spoke next. He denounced with fiery indignation the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise being waged by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring as a part of the U.S. imperialist aggressors' military strategy designed to realize their wild ambition for world supremacy and as an extremely adventurous and dangerous war exercise proceeding from their aggressive strategy toward Asia and Korea. He said:

[Begin Kim Chol recording] Foolishly enough, the wretches are trying not only to frighten someone with the cannonade of the war exercise, but also to threaten the South Korean youths, students, and people who are rising up in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle. The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are stirring up unprecedentedly horrendous fascist storms to remove all independent and democratic factors, which lay obstacles in the way of the implementation of their war policy in South Korea, and realize their criminal lines of aggression and war.

This year, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has kicked up the rackets of torturing Seoul National University student Pak Chong-chol to death and of indiscriminately arresting and imprisoning many youths, students, and people who have participated in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle. This shows what stage the fascist frenzy of the wretches has reached. The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys set the period of the "Team Spirit-87" joint military exercise from February to May. This is linked to their fascist maneuvers.

We are firmly convinced that as they valiantly fought against the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise while upholding antiwar, antinuclear, and anti-U.S. fighting slogans last year, the South Korean youths and students will staunchly stage the struggle to check and frustrate the nuclear war exercise of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and to put an end to the colonial, fascist rule.

I will make young soldiers always increase revolutionary alertness and carry out the assigned revolutionary tasks without fail in conformity with the demands of the strained situation in which the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is being waged.

All the young soldiers, who have been mobilized to construct the potash fertilizer plant, will further increase revolutionary alertness to counter the prevailing situation. If the enemy sets its foot of aggression on our sacred fatherland, they will bravely rush out, fight to the end for the honor of chuche Korea, thoroughly annihilate the U.S. imperialist aggressors, and honorably defend the revolutionary gains. [end recording]

Following this, Officer Yi Chong-nam took the floor. He noted that our People's Armed Forces are a reliable fortress smashing the maneuvers of the imperialists for aggression and war and defending peace and security in the country.

He demanded that the U.S. imperialist aggressors look straight at the will of our people to defend national dignity and sovereignty and achieve peace and the peaceful reunification of the country, act with discretion, and immediately stop the reckless and aggressive war exercise aggravating the strained situation in Korea.

Choe Yong-kol, a soldier who spoke next, said that he cannot hold back surging indignation against the new war provocation maneuvers which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are committing to conduct a so-called pre-emptive attack on the northern half of the Republic, and continued:

[Begin Choe Yong-kol recording] If the Chon Tu-hwan clique continues to indiscreetly run wild while trying to find a way for survival from [word indistinct], fascism, division, and war, it will meet a miserable doom after it is sternly punished by the entire nation.

The soldiers of the People's Army will further increase revolutionary alertness and make full combat preparations to counter the fanatic new war provocation maneuvers of the enemy. Also, we will give full play to our strength and creativity in constructing the potash fertilizer plant. [end recording]

The rally ended with the chorus of the song "March of Guerrillas."

Workers' Meetings

SK100440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 10 (KCNA) -- Employees meetings denouncing the aggressive "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique were held at the Kim Chong-tae electric locomotive complex, the Taean heavy machine complex, the Anju district coal mining complex, the Chollima steel complex, the Pukchang thermal power complex and the Pyongyang textile combine.

At the meetings the speakers branded the "Team Spirit 87" joint military rehearsal as a grave provocation to deny dialogue, wreck peace and ignite a new war of aggression on the Korean peninsula, and a never-to-be-condoned crime endangering peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

They strongly demanded that the South Korean authorities stop misleading public opinion and following the road of war and confrontation but respond without delay to our proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks for peace and national unity.

The speakers called upon the workers and people of South Korea to turn out as one in checking and frustrating the criminal war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges which will only cause poverty and disasters.

DEAD STUDENTS REGISTERED AT NORTH UNIVERSITY

SK070543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0520 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 7 (KCNA) -- A general meeting of teachers and students was held at Kim Hyong-chik University of Education of the DPRK on March 6 to register as students of the university Yi Chae-ho and Pak Hui-chong, students of Seoul University who were murdered by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean fascist clique.

At the meeting Choe Kum-sun, president of the university, first read the decision of a joint meeting of university presidents in Pyongyang to take steps for the registration of the South Korean university students who were murdered by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean fascist clique at universities in the northern half of the Republic.

Then Kim Tong-ho, vice-president of the university in charge of educational affairs, made a report.

He proposed to register Yi Chae-ho who was a third-year student of the politics course of the social science college of Seoul University at the third year class of the Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary history course of the faculty of Comrade Kim Il-song's Revolutionary history of Kim Hyong-chik University of education, and Pak Hui-chong who was a fourth-year student of the national language and literature course of the college of cultural sciences of Seoul University at No. 1 class of the fourth year of the national language and literature course of the faculty of national language and literature.

Although the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique ruthlessly trampled down the noble aspirations of Yi Chae-ho and Pak Hui-chong and Pak Hye-chong and robbed them of their hot-blooded youth, we will remember them who dedicated their lives to patriotism in their struggle, he said, and stressed:

The entire teachers and students of the university regard it as their due obligation and duty to bring the desire of Yi Chae-ho and Pak Hui-chong into full bloom.

His report was followed by speeches.

The meeting adopted a letter to the professors and fellow students of Seoul University and parents of Yi Chae-ho and Pak Hui-chong.

'TRUE COLOR' OF DEFECTOR KIM MAN-CHOL EXPOSED

SK061101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 6 Mar 87

["True Colour of Kim Man-chol Used by South Korean Puppets" -- KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 6 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppets are these days using in the anti-communist smear campaign at a "news conference" and "welcome meeting" Kim Man-chol and his party whom they had abducted in a piratic way.

We have already made it clear that Kim Man-chol tried to flee to other area of the northern half of the Republic by boat when his immoral liaison with his brother's wife and his attempt on his wife were brought to light, but was drifted into the waters of Japan due to an engine trouble of the boat and that the South Korean puppets in collusion with the Japanese reactionaries abducted him and his party to South Korea.

This notwithstanding, the South Korean puppets are using Kim Man-chol, human rubbish and a criminal, in a smear campaign against us and Kim Man-chol is spreading a lie slandering and vilifying our superior socialist system, grossly distorting the fact, as he was dictated by the puppets. Under such condition we are going to reveal the true colour of Kim Man-chol to clarify the truth of the case.

Kim Man-chol and his party are not "political refugees" who "defected" from the DPRK because of any mistrust or discrimination.

In the DPRK Kim Man-chol had been trusted and his demand and wishes realised.

Originally, Kim Man-chol was born of a poor peasant family.

Although Kim Man-chol and his brothers were bereft of their parents in their early years, they grew up without any worry, studying at schools. This was entirely thanks to our benevolent socialist system.

Under the popular policy and educational system of the DPRK, he studied without paying even a penny from primary school to senior middle school through middle school, while being supplied with even textbooks and school things by the state. He studied at Nanam Designing School from 1965 to 1969 and at the special course of Chongjin University of Medicine from 1975 to 1979.

His younger brother Tong Chol finished the course of university of fine arts.

Kim Man-chol had been subjected to no discrimination in socio-political life, too.

During his service in the People's Army he was awarded even an order of the DPRK and after his demobilisation from the Army he worked for many years at an important post of a state organ.

Kim Man-chol is disparaging our system, talking about family background and discrimination. This fully shows that he is a hooligan who knows neither obligation nor benefit by which he had grown up and had been looked after.

As to Kim Man-chol, he was a liar, humbug and loafer who made no scruple of discarding conscience and obligation.

He addressed himself to degradation, neglecting his study during his school days and loafed on the job during his social life. This is well proved by the fact that during his social life of less than 15 years he changed his jobs 9 times on this or that pretext.

He disguised himself as a "competent" and "veteran" doctor, saying that he entered Chongjin University of Medicine after he was discharged from the People's Army and had since worked as a doctor. This is a whopping lie to conceal his true colour.

He described as if he were not trusted in the DPRK because of his younger brother. But the problem of his younger brother was caused by his immoral conduct. He was to blame for it and should reflect on his conduct. He should not blame others for it.

Devoid of elementary human morals, he had long had an illicit intimacy with his younger brother's wife Choe Pong-ye.

Even after he married with Kim Sun-kum, Kim Man-chol, who had set his eyes on Choe Pong-ye, wife of his younger brother Tong Chol who married earlier than him, was hard upon his wife and maltreated her, looking over at his younger brother's wife.

This caused a discord at his younger brother's family.

Tong Chol disliked his family life and led a fast way of living and later committed even the crime of nabbing a stupendous sum of state public money.

As there is no limit for the sensualists in their immoralities, Kim Man-chol was not satisfied only with his brother's wife.

In his mad lust for flesh, he teased other girls, married or unmarried, regardless of the place and time, and tried to violate even his adopted daughter aged 19.

Kim Man-chol, bereft of human reason, did not hesitate to weave a plot to kill his wife, a final obstacle in the secret intimacy with his brother's wife Choe Pong-ye.

On the afternoon of January 9, he went to "see" his wife who was in the Chongjin City People's Hospital for the treatment of her long-drawn women's disease.

It was not Sunday but Friday. He showed unusual "kindness" to his wife and offered her fruit and bread.

After taking them his wife Sun-kum abruptly vomitted and felt serious stomach ache and fell unconscious.

Doctors of the hospital took first aid measure in time and she was revived from the jaws of death.

A legal medical judgment proved that the bread which his wife took contained arsenious acid, a poisonous substance.

Having a presentiment that his crime would be exposed, Kim Nam-chol hurriedly colluded with his brother's wife Choe Pong-ye, induced the family of his brother's wife and an adopted son to flee aboard the ship "J-Dan 9082" belonging to Chongjin port, when he was standing guard on the night of January 14.

This is what Kim Man-chol really is and why he and his party left Chongjin port.

As can be seen above, Kim Man-chol did not defect the DPRK because he disliked to live there, much less he sought any asylum because of any discrimination.

Thinking that he could no longer live in Chongjin in view of his past record and present act, Kim Man-chol tried to live a dirty life in other place of the DPRK where people do not know him well.

But the road of crime is always linked with the road of treachery.

Kim Man-chol who fled aboard the ship less than 50 tons and his party who accompanied him, deceived by him, escaped death in the East Sea only to meet a more disgraceful lot.

As a saying goes that the position of a butcher is understood only by a butcher, the South Korean puppets, when the incident was made known to the world, tried hard to take away this human rubbish to their den, and at last kidnapped Kim Man-chol and his party hand in glove with the Japanese reactionaries.

Kim Man-chol is a man who has discarded conscience, obligation and morality. But as he said, he dared not want to go to South Korea.

But he was fooled by the South Korean puppets to betray the country and the nation in the end.

Miserable is the doom of the renegades, betrayers.

The end of Kim Man-chol who entrusted his lot to the puppets who have betrayed the country and the people and are faced with destruction can never be an exception.

CPRF DENOUNCES DEATH OF SOUTH KOREAN PRIVATE

SK080818 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 8 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in its Information No 380 on March 7 points out that brutes of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops murdered Kim Yong-kon, a private of the South Korean puppet army belonging to their unit, by strangling him with an electric wire on February 20. This is a deliberate murder by the U.S. cannibals who commit murder just for the fun of it, said the information.

Noting that from the first days of their occupation of South Korea the U.S. imperialist aggressors have committed innumerable beastly atrocities such as firing, beating, burning and stabbing defenceless people to death at random, the information stressed.

They should apologize to our nation for their criminal acts and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along their aggression troops and nuclear and all other lethal weapons.

The Chon Tu-hwan group should promptly stop its brutal suppression of those who exposed the beastly torture murder by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and step down from "power" without delay as demanded by the people.

KIM IL-SONG VISITS REVOLUTIONARY MUSEUMS

SK100425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Pyongyang March 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on March 9 visited the Revolutionary Museum of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces and the Chonsung Revolutionary Museum.

He was accompanied by Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, and chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee, of the WPK and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; and members of the WPK Central Committee -- Director of the Party History Institute of the WPK Central Committee Kang Sok-sung, General Kim Kwang-chin and Colonel General Yi Pong-won of the Korean People's Army, and officials concerned.

President Kim Il-song first went round the Revolutionary Museum of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces.

Displayed in the revolutionary museum are historical mementoes showing the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song in founding the Korean People's Army, indicating a concrete direction and ways in each period and at every stage of the developing revolution to strengthen and develop it to be [an] invincible revolutionary armed forces and carrying out the work for their implementation.

After going around the revolutionary museum, he said that the Revolutionary Museum of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces was of weighty significance in educating the People's Army soldiers and people in a revolutionary way and gave programmatic teachings which would serve as a guiding principle in managing and running the museum.

Then President Kim Il-song went to the Chonsung Revolutionary Museum.

Preserved in the museum are mementoes showing that President Kim Il-song, while staying there in the period of the past fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, wisely directed our people to victory in the war and preparations for the rehabilitation and construction after the war.

Going round the museum, he looked back with deep emotion on the days of the hard-fought war.

President Kim Il-song gave important instructions on the management and running of the museum.

OFFICIAL SAYS U.S.-DPRK TALKS WILL EASE TENSIONS

OW100721 Tokyo KYODO in English 0712 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Seoul, March 10 KYODO -- New U.S. Government moves toward opening talks with North Korea will bring some progress in easing tensions in the Korean peninsula and help in the resumption of dialogue between the two Koreas and in talks on the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul, a South Korean Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday.

The U.S. and South Korean Governments have discussed for two months the U.S. policy of allowing American diplomats to hold talks with their North Korean counterparts at neutral meetings, the official said. The policy was also discussed between South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz when the latter made a stopover in Seoul Friday, he said.

The U.S. policy, which has been conveyed to Pyongyang, will only permit persons on a diplomatic level of the two countries to hold discussions, he said.

CALL FOR DIALOGUE 'BETWEEN REAL POWERS' REJECTED

SK070134 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, yesterday flatly rejected the opposition-demanded "dialogue between real powers," namely a meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and opposition party "advisers" Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

He claimed that the proposed dialogue "is not designed to help solve the current difficult political situation, but to enhance their (two Kims') status."

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NDP] called for the meeting to decide on the type of the next government, and overcome the current stalemate in the constitutional amendment project.

In a meeting with reporters at the party's Central Political Training Institute in Karak-dong, southeastern Seoul, the DJP chairman also made it clear that the idea of high-level dialogue does nothing to help with the most pressing issue of normalizing the special National Assembly committee on constitutional amendment.

"It is undemocratic for the NDP to say that it will consent to the reopening of the House committee in return for our guarantee of a meeting of the real powers," he argued.

"If they really intend to rewrite the Constitution on the basis of inter-party compromise, they should return to the committee first," he stressed.

The top priority task is to put the committee (which has been boycotted by the NDP since last October) into normal operation, and this should be achieved during the envisioned special House session around the middle of this month, he said.

Referring again to the meeting of the real powers, No said, "It is not right to make an approach in an abnormal way, disregarding official party organs and normal procedures."

"Every problem should be discussed by official representatives," he stressed.

Asked if he intends to have an exclusive meeting with NDP president Yi Min-u, he said, "I am always ready to meet him. If he wants a meeting, I will meet him."

He also said that the "door for a meeting with Kim Yong-sam is open as always."

Recalling that he had expressed hope to meet Kim, he said, however, that internal problems of the NDP have been a major obstacle to such a meeting.

The DJP chairman further said that leading members of his party, including himself, "are making intensive attempts to persuade opposition members and dissidents to agree on the necessity of an amendment through inter-party agreement by means of unofficial contacts."

"Our work is seeing a little progress," he said.

EXTRA ASSEMBLY SESSION UNLIKELY IN MARCH

SK100040 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] Rival political parties continued to differ yesterday over the conditions for convening an extra National Assembly session this month.

Accordingly, prospects are dim for a special Assembly sitting this month.

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party decided Friday not to participate in an Assembly session this month unless agreements were made on the issue by yesterday.

Instead, the NKDP will hold a series of local chapter reorganization rallies across the country till mid-April, beginning Saturday.

The floor leaders of rival parties met yesterday to discuss holding a session to deal with overall domestic affairs, including normalization of the special constitutional panel.

However, they failed to narrow differences as the ruling party insisted upon the normalization of the panel while the NKDP demanded a meeting of "leaders with real influence" prior to the normalization.

The floor leaders are Yi Han-tong of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Kim Hyon-kyu of the NKDP, and Yang Chong-kyu of the minor opposition Korea National Party.

In the meeting, DJP floor leader Yi maintained the Assembly should be convened this month to hear government reports on national affairs.

Yi also said the March special Assembly will handle, first of all, the constitutional issue, as well as the issues of the people's livelihood and the human rights.

"The Special Constitution Revision Committee must be normalized in consideration of the people's aspirations for constitutional reform by interparty agreement," Yi maintained.

The DJP Floor leader added that his party will continue efforts to convene a special Assembly session this month to meet the people's expectations.

Meanwhile, NKDP floor leader Kim insisted the Assembly, if held this month, should focus on basic human rights issues, such as conditions in welfare centers.

He asserted that any talks in the Assembly special constitutional panel won't make progress unless there is a meeting between leaders "who have real political influence."

"There will be no more floor leaders' meetings to negotiate the convocation of an extra Assembly this month," Jim said.

Meantime, the minor opposition KNP maintained that the special Assembly session should be convened soon to handle overall issues, including the matter of revising the Constitution.

YI MIN-U REQUESTS DJP ELECTION 'BLUEPRINT'

SK070117 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] New Korea Democratic party president Yi Min-u yesterday called on the ruling Democratic Justice Party to present a "blueprint for a fair national assemblymen election system" at an early date.

Yi's demand was seen as indicating his willingness to hold interparty negotiations over the National Assemblymen Election Law.

Reiterating last December's seven-point democratization formula, he said that at the moment the most important of his seven democratic reforms is the fair election system.

"It is not time for the ruling DJP to be concerned about whether my formula has been scrapped. Now is time for them to study how they will carry out the democratic reforms," he said in a meeting with reporters at his Samyang-dong home.

The so-called Yi Min-u formula was said to have been scrapped as a result of his talks with Kim Yong-sam, adviser to the main opposition NKDP, in January.

De facto party leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam have been critical of Yi's proposal on the grounds that it gives an impression that the NKDP is willing to accept the cabinet government system favored by the ruling DJP in exchange for the seven democratic reforms.

Yi said that the majority DJP should present a proposal for a fair election system at an early date, if it wants a cabinet government system.

In a related development, he said that if rival parties continue to sharply disagree over the power structure of the next government, a plebiscite should be held to enable the people to choose between the cabinet system and a presidential system based on direct elections.

The NKDP president also urged the ruling DJP to present an amendment draft bill to the local autonomy Law.

In the meantime, the NKDP reaffirmed its official support for direct presidential elections, apparently to avoid giving the impression that the NKDP is willing to negotiate over the cabinet system if the DJP realizes democratic reforms.

The reaffirmation came in an expanded meeting of party officeholders later in the day.

Briefing reporters on the meeting, party spokesman Kim Tae-yong explained that the seven-point requirement for democratization has nothing to do with interparty negotiations over governmental power structure.

The seven-point requirement for democratization proposed by Yi includes the people's full basic rights; freedom of the press and speech; release of "political detainees," and amnesty and restoration of civil rights for Kim Tae-chung and others; political neutrality of government officials, and promotion of a two-party system.

KIM YONG-SAM ASKS YI MIN-U TO RETIRE 'HONORABLY'

SK100035 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] New Korea Democratic Party president Yi Min-u and party adviser Kim Yong-sam met yesterday but failed to narrow their difference over Yi's seven measures for democratization and the proposed new party presidency.

It showed that the internal disputes over the NKDP's strategy for constitutional revision may be aggravated further.

In a surprise visit to Yi's house early in the morning, Kim demanded that Yi stop mentioning the democratization formula, saying it causes confusion in the party's strategy for constitutional change, party sources said.

The sources said Yi, however, refused to withdraw his formula, and said that the democratization measures, such as a fair election system and freedom of speech and the press, are what the opposition party has consistently called for.

Yi said that he wants to settle the issue of constitutional revision during his term as NKDP president, according to the sources.

The mainstreamers, or deputies of Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, maintain that Yi's democratization formula gives an impression that NKDP might accept a cabinet government system favored by the ruling camp in exchange for the seven democratic measures.

After the meeting, Kim told reporters, "I just suggested to Yi that we ponder which is the desirable way to contribute to the nation's democratization and party unity at present."

Kim said they will meet again some other time for "in-depth talks," but did not specify when.

Party sources said that Kim also suggested Yi retire "in an honorable way" at a party national convention slated for May. But Kim and Yi reached no agreement on the issues, the sources said.

Meanwhile, the NKDP reaffirmed that it will push both for direct presidential elections and "democratization."

"The two matters are one and the same, and Yi's democratization formula does not include any possibility of changing the party's official line (seeking direct presidential elections)," said spokesman Kim Tae-yong, after a meeting of the party's leading officeholders.

The pivotal issue of governmental power structure should be solved by a national referendum, Kim said.

At the meeting, deputies of the two Kims cabled on Yi to withdraw his formula, which Yi refused to do in a heated debate.

They even proposed that Yi stop using the terms "seven-point democratization" or "Yi Min-u idea," contending that the terms lead to misunderstanding.

CARDINAL KIM URGES NATION'S DEMOCRATIZATION

BK091044 Hong Kong AFP in English 1040 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Seoul, March 9 (AFP) -- The head of the Roman Catholic Church in South Korea Monday called on the government to introduce democratic reforms to stop students from turning towards communism.

"In order to protect the students from communism, government leaders must carry out boldly the democratization of the country," press reports quoted Cardinal Stephen Kim Su-hwan as saying.

Cardinal Kim said many students had been radicalised by the government's "strong arm" tactics, corruption and widening social divisions between rich and poor.

The reports quoted Cardinal Kim as telling a Sunday congregation in Seoul that the government was ignoring the people's wishes. He also warned the government of the risks involved in resorting to force.

Cardinal Kim said the recent death of a Seoul National University student during police interrogation occurred because "the people remained silent although they know well how harshly government opponents are treated."

However, the cardinal made it clear he opposed popular uprisings or violence to overthrow the government, because such action could endanger the country's existence.

President Chon Tu-hwan's government has warned that pro-communist students want to overthrow the government by force.

PROSECUTION ASKS 2-YEAR TERM FOR CPD DEFENDANTS

SK100055 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] The prosecution yesterday demanded a two-year prison term for four of the seven defendants accused of instigating campus unrest.

The four are all members of the dissident Council for Promotion of Democracy (CPD) which is co-chaired by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

Prosecutor Chong Min-su of the Seoul district prosecution, however, withheld demanding the term for three others, including Reps. Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong. The two lawmakers of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party were absent in the lengthy trial which continued through late in the afternoon.

The four are Kim Pyong-o, a vice secretary general; Kim Chang-kon, director of the education department; Kim Su-il, director of the labor department and Won Song-hui, director of the social affairs.

The seven defendants were indicted on charges of instigating campus disturbances at Korea University on Sept. 6, 1985.

Defense lawyers of the two lawmakers said that Rep. Pak was absent because of his visit to his sick father in a hospital and Rep. Cho was not present because he was preoccupied by a party affair.

During the trial which began at 10 a.m., the court heard testimonies of two witnesses.

They are Yim Chae-pom, a police investigator at Seoul Chongno Police Station, and Ho In-hoe, who presided over a rally held on the campus of Korea University on Sept. 6, 1985.

However, Kim Ui-kyom, an expellee of Korea University, and Kim Song-pok, professor of the university, were also present at the courtroom as witnesses, but they refused to testify.

COUNTERESPIONAGE CENTER HOLDS SECURITY SESSION

SK100257 Seoul YONHAP in English 0250 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Seoul, March 10 (YONHAP) -- About 70 dignitaries from various social and economic organizations Tuesday attended the 1987 explanatory session on security measures at the counterespionage operations headquarters here.

In the session, held in the army hall, Army Gen. O Cha-pok, chief of the headquarters, reported on the armed forces' plan to ensure the success of the 1988 Seoul Olympics, as well as recent North Korean military movements.

Gen. O said that North Korea has deployed MiG-23 jet fighters and surface-to-air missile III's around its capital of Pyongyang and a newly developed submarine, which it built on its own, in the East Sea. He also said that Pyongyang has strengthened its attack preparedness by building 280 mines in front-line positions along the demilitarized zone separating South and North Korea.

Some 1,300 leaders from all walks of life will attend a series of seven explanatory sessions to be held until April 2 in Seoul.

The sessions will be held concurrently in provincial cities on 16 occasions, beginning March 13, for about 3,000 leaders.

MINISTRY TO SET UP AIDS COUNSELING OFFICES

SK100243 Seoul YONHAP in English 0234 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Seoul, March 10 (YONHAP) -- The Health and Social Affairs Ministry plans to set up counseling offices for acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) throughout the country as part of a series of measures to prevent the spread of the fatal disease, ministry sources said Tuesday.

The sources said that a total of 14 counseling offices in 13 major cities around the country are expected to be set up to help AIDS patients and carriers of the AIDS virus. The offices are also expected to distribute information about AIDS, such as ways to prevent the spread of the deadly disease and guidelines for those who want to take blood tests for detection of the AIDS virus.

To prepare for cases of AIDS, the ministry plans to designate a special hospital and to form a medical team for AIDS patients in Korea's major cities and provinces.

The sources said that the ministry also plans to replace imported blood for medical use, which cost Korea 700 million won (about 819,000 U.S. dollars: one dollar is worth about 855 won) a year, with blood donated from Koreans.

Last month, a 62-year-old Korean man who produced a positive reaction in a blood test for the AIDS virus died of respiratory paralysis at a hospital in Seoul after returning from Kenya. It was the first aids-related death reported in Korea.

The man reportedly received a blood transfusion while in the African country.

The incident has created much fear about the spread of the disease in Korea, and the government is considering every possible measure to prevent the spread of AIDS.

ECONOMIC REPORT PRESENTED TO CONGRESS

BK091532 Hong Kong AFP in English 1527 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Rangoon, March 9 (AFP) -- Burma was able to maintain economic growth as planned in fiscal 1986 despite unstable world economic conditions which continued to dent its export earnings, Premier Maung Maung Kha said here Monday. The premier was speaking at the opening of a regular session of the unicameral 489-seat people's congress.

Deputy Premier Tun Tin, presenting the budget and economic plan for fiscal 1987 which begins April 1, said the country had achieved a growth rate of 3.7 per cent in fiscal 1986. The target was 3.6 per cent.

Burma's exports total 303.75 million U.S. dollars so far in fiscal 1986 -- falling short of the revised target of 417 million dollars -- Mr Maung said in his state-of-the-nation report. The original estimate was 535.21 million.

Reporting on progress achieved sector-by-sector during this fiscal year, the premier said more inputs were being made into the agricultural sector, on which Burma's economy would have to continue to depend for some time.

He said exports from the forestry sector totalled 81.28 million dollars, much more than targetted.

Paddy output from the latest harvest was targetted at 14.97 million tons, but the Trade and Cooperative Ministries have been able to buy only 3.6 million tons so far, he said.

Mr. Tun Tin presented a budget envisaging expenditure of 1.298 billion dollars for the new fiscal year. Of the total estimated revenue of 1.057 billion dollars, 648.87 million dollars would come from various taxes.

The target for exports for fiscal 1987 is 474.7 million dollars and for imports 691.94 million dollars, of which 497.31 million dollars-worth would be paid for with foreign loans and aid and the rest with state-owned reserves.

The debt service ratio for the current year is 48 per cent of export earnings, according to official statistics. However, the foreign exchange budget envisaging expenditure of 1.081 billion dollars would show a deficit of 6.31 million dollars, Mr. Tun Tin said.

Burma has made a contingency plan in case world economic conditions deteriorate further, affecting the present economic plan, the deputy premier told the 480 congressmen attending the session.

The ruling Burma Socialist Programme Party has approved the fifth four-year plan calling for annual growth of 6.1 per cent, but the state is now going for annual growth of 4.5 per cent annual to suit changing conditions.

The investment target is 1,069 billion dollars, of which 729.64 million dollars has been earmarked for state economic organisations. Investment is to be greatest in the industrial sector, which is to get 280.97 million dollars.

Transport and communications is to get 187.95 million dollars, the electricity industry 143.78 million dollars and agriculture 122.57 million dollars, Mr. Tun Tin said.

A draft bill to restrict the transfer of immovable property was also presented to the congress, which is to begin debating these economic reports and measures Tuesday.

SHEVARDNADZE ARRIVES IN PHNOM PENH 10 MAR

BK100515 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] At the invitation of the KPRP Central Committee and PRK Government, Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, arrived by special plane in the PRK at 1000 [0300 GMT] this morning for a friendly official visit.

Greeting Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze at Pochentong Airport were, among others, Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the KPRP Central Committee and minister of the interior; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of Phnom Penh City's Provisional Party Committee; Comrade Kong Korm, member of the KPRP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Yos Son, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of its Commission for Foreign Relations; Comrade Pen Navut, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and minister of education; Comrade Dit Munti, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and several cadres from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Also present were Comrade Ivanovich Radshukov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; Comrade Pheli Khounlaleuk, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; Comrade Rolf Dach, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; Comrade Viriato Mora Diaz, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba; Comrade Leon Yossifov Beraha, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Comrade Lajos Karsai, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic; Comrade Jozef Kobialka, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Polish People's Republic; Comrade Jiri Vesely, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR; and His Excellency A.K. Pandey, acting charge d'affaires of the embassy of the Republic of India to Cambodia.

At 1020 [0320 GMT], Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze laid a wreath at the monument dedicated to fallen Cambodian heroes to pay tribute to the memory of cadres, party members, and combatants who died in the cause of the revolution and socialism.

Radio Welcomes Shevardnadze

BK100739 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Station editorial: "Warm Welcome to Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze"]

[Text] At the invitation of the KPRP Central Committee, Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, arrived today for an official and friendly visit to our beautiful land of Angkor. Filled with joy, profound friendship, and solidarity, the Cambodian people would like to express warm greetings and welcome the arrival of Comrade Shevardnadze.

Comrade Shevardnadze's official and friendly visit is great encouragement for the Cambodian party, government, and people in the cause of defending and building the Cambodian fatherland. It also contributes to further strengthening and expanding the bonds of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of Cambodia and the Soviet Union. This visit also brings with it a powerful support for the Cambodian revolution which is in a posture of strength and victory. It shows more clearly that the imperialists, expansionists, and other international reactionaries -- no matter how perfidious their maneuvers -- cannot shake the situation in Cambodia and Indochina. On the contrary, the revolution in Cambodia and that in Indochina as a whole is making steady progress toward immortality. History clearly shows that the USSR is the strong pillar and iron bulwark of peace, of the socialist community, of national liberation movements, and of the struggle for national independence and democracy. The USSR has done everything possible for world peace. It has given all-round assistance and support to all developing countries and countries newly emancipated from the oppression and exploitation of feudal and comprador regimes, the lackeys of the capitalists, and the colonialists and neocolonialists for the survival of mankind on this planet and for an honorable existence of all nations.

To the Cambodian people, who have a long-standing tradition of solidarity with the Soviet people, the USSR has given moral and material support and assistance in various fields to help promote rapid development in Cambodia and celebrate the advance of the Cambodian fatherland toward socialism. Through the cooperation agreement signed between the PRK and the USSR on 11 February 1979, the USSR provided the Cambodian people with considerable and timely aid, which helped improve the Cambodian situation and stabilize the people's living conditions in the wake of their liberation from the genocidal Pol Pot regime. All revolutionary gains brilliantly won by the Cambodian people during the past 8 years cannot be separated from the assistance of the Soviet Union.

On the international stage, the Soviet Union has come out against all perfidious maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, working hand in glove with the expansionists-hegemonists and international reaction attempting to oppose the rebirth of the Cambodian people. At all international fora, the Soviet Union has talked about the growth of the PRK, clearly emphasizing that the Government of the PRK is the sole authentic and legal representative of the Cambodian people. The Soviet Union has resolutely supported the correct stand of the PRK and that of the three Indochinese countries in aspiring to coexist as good neighbors with all countries in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. It also supports the goodwill stand of the three Indochinese countries in hoping for lasting peace in the region.

The Soviet Union highly appreciated and warmly welcomed the summit conference and all foreign ministers conferences of the three Indochinese countries which put forth many constructive proposals in the interest of peace, stability, and social progress in the region as well as in the world. It vehemently condemned any support for the so-called tripartite CGDK -- which in reality is merely a shroud for the corpse of the genocidal Pol Pot gang -- demanded that the genocidal Pol Pot gang be completely eliminated in all aspects, and categorically called on the United Nations to return the Cambodian seat to the PRK.

As in the past, the Soviet Union continues to firmly uphold this unswerving stand. Comrade Shevardnadze's current official and friendly visit to Cambodia is made at a time when the Cambodian party, government, and people are vigorously and effectively accelerating the implementation of the Fifth KPRP Congress resolutions. This constitutes a source of additional encouragement for the fighting forces determined to carry out the tasks of the Cambodian party, state, and people in the cause of advancing the Cambodian fatherland toward socialism.

The Cambodian party, government, and people would like to wish Comrade Shevardnadze the best of health and brilliant success during his stay in and visit to glorious Cambodia.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS GORBACHEV'S 28 FEB PROPOSAL

BK071314 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1213 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 7 -- The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea on March 7 issued a statement fully supporting the new Soviet proposal for the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe.

The statement reads:

"With high sense of responsibility for the destiny of mankind and wishing to ward off the danger of a nuclear war and put an end to the arms race stepped up by the United States, CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev on Feb 28 proposed a new initiative for an exclusive agreement with the United States on the total elimination of medium-range missiles deployed in Europe.

"Like all the previous Soviet peace initiatives and activities, which have enjoyed worldwide acclaim and support, this latest statement made by the Soviet party leader has once again demonstrated the Soviet Union's policy of peace and high sense of responsibility and care for not only the interests of the Soviet people and other peoples in the socialist community but also the interests of the whole mankind. This good-will peace initiative is another proof of the Soviet Union's tireless efforts in its talks with the United States, aimed at reaching an agreement on the total elimination of nuclear weapons, a realistic measure for freeing the world from the war danger created by the United States.

"This correct stance is in conformity with the aspiration of all peoples in the world, especially the Kampuchean people who used to be the victims of the colonialist and imperialist suppression and oppression, the genocidal regime of Pol Pot, the consequences of which still exist today.

"Therefore, the Kampuchean people cherish nothing but to live in peace and cooperation with countries in the region and the rest of the world so as to rebuild their country.

"The government and people of the PRK highly value, warmly acclaim and fully support the Feb 28, 1987 statement made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, the statement which demands the Reagan administration to positively respond to the Soviet Union's well-meaning gesture.

"The Kampuchean people, enjoying support and assistance from the people's of Vietnam, Laos and other fraternal socialist countries as well as from progressive forces in the world over, are determined to march forward and record more successes in defending and building their country, thus contributing to the cause of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world over."

HUN SEN RECEIVES GDR FOREIGN MINISTER FISCHER

BK091317 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] At 0800 [0100 GMT] on 9 March, Comrade Oskar Fischer, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, paid a courtesy call on Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Hun Sen extended a warm welcome to Comrade Oscar Fischer, whose visit to Cambodia has greatly contributed to the strengthening of the ties between the two countries' parties and governments and to the bond of friendship and cooperation between the Cambodian and German peoples.

Comrade Hun Sen added that the fruitful development of the bond of all-round friendly relations between the PRK and GDR based on Marxism, Leninism, and proletarian internationalism has been defined by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries signed in Berlin in 1980 by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, and Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State.

The comrade chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers stressed that all the revolutionary achievements of the Cambodian people during the past 8 years are attributable to the friendship and solidarity with the SRV and Laos and the assistance given by friendly socialist countries throughout the world, including the GDR.

In his reply, Comrade Oskar Fischer highly valued the all-round development achieved by the PRK under the leadership of the KPRP and through the efforts of the Cambodian people, who are striving to overcome all obstacles left behind by the Pol Pot regime. The comrade praised the successful construction of the foundations for a new regime permeated with humanity, namely a socialist regime. At the same time, Comrade Oskar Fischer expressed great joy at the bilateral relations that are developing rapidly with each passing day.

Heng Samrin Meets Fischer

BK100722 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1140 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 9 -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council, received in Phnom Penh Monday morning GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and his party. Heng Samrin highly valued the guests visit as a contribution to consolidating and enhancing the relationship and all-round cooperation between the two countries. He informed the guests of the great achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people during the past eight years, and voiced unreserved support for all the Soviet peace initiatives, especially the last Soviet proposal for the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe.

Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer informed President Heng Samrin of the result of his talks with the Kampuchean counterpart. He also voiced full support for the revolutionary cause of Kampuchea, and wished for the constant development of the friendly relationship between the two countries. Earlier this morning, the GDR foreign minister and his party were also received by Hun Sen, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and premier.

Honecker Message Relayed

LD091831 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1536 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh, 9 Mar (ADN) -- At the end of his 3-day official visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer was received on Monday in Phnom Penh by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP) and chairman of the State Council, for a friendly talk. Fischer relayed a personal message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Erich Honecker said in his message that he noted with satisfaction that the close relations of friendship and cooperation between the SED and KPRP are developing all-round. The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in Berlin in 1980 proves itself daily as the basis of their mutually useful cooperation. The communists and all GDR working people follow with great attention and sympathy the efforts of the Cambodian people to implement the decisions of the Fifth KPRP Congress. The GDR people are pleased to see the notable results achieved and will continue to lend the fraternal Cambodian people their utmost help in the establishment of a new society.

The GDR welcomes the policy of national reconciliation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and its readiness for dialogue, both aimed at a political solution to problems, a peaceful settlement of all contentious questions, and good-neighborly cooperation with all states in the region, Erich Honecker said. As always the GDR will support the People's Republic of Kampuchea in its struggle to realize its legitimate rights and break the diplomatic blockade. It also supports the constructive proposals of the three states in Indochina, which are to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, security and cooperation.

Heng Samrin expressed thanks for the message and asked Erich Honecker to convey the gratitude of the Cambodian people for the active solidarity provided by the GDR. The Cambodian people know about the GDR's successes in socialist construction and see in them a demonstration of the possibilities socialism offers for the development of each people, he said.

Heng Samrin briefed Oskar Fischer on questions concerning further development of Cambodia. Referring to the progress in political and economic stabilization, he said it demonstrates that numerous outstanding difficulties can be gradually overcome. For this the Cambodian people need peace.

The party and government are making great efforts to change the present situation, which can be described as both one of war and peace, in favor of peace. This goal is also served by the proposals jointly submitted with Vietnam and Laos, and the offer of conducting a dialogue on national reconciliation. The enemies of the People's Republic of Kampuchea cannot reverse developments.

The meeting was attended by Cambodia's Foreign Minister Kong Korm. [passage omitted]

Fischer Departs

BK091515 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] At 1400 [0700 GMT] on 9 March, Comrade Oskar Fischer, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and GDR foreign minister, left for home after ending his successful 3-day official friendship visit to the PRK.

Seeing Comrade Oskar Fischer off at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Kong Korm, member of the KPRP Central Committee and foreign minister; Comrade Dith Munti, deputy foreign minister; Mrs Bo Rasi, deputy foreign minister; and many cadres from the Foreign Ministry.

Also on hand at the airport were Comrade Rolf Dach, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; Comrade Rolf Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; Comrade Pheli Khounialeuk, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; Comrade Yuriy Radshukov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; Comrade Viriato Mora Diaz, Republic of Cuba's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; Comrade Leon Yossifov Beraha, People's Republic of Bulgaria's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; Comrade Lajos Karsai, Hungarian People's Republic ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; Comrade Josef Kobialka, Polish People's Republic's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; and Comrade Jiri Veseli, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cambodia.

EXCERPTS OF REPORT TO YOUTH UNION CONGRESS

BK080300 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1130 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 7 — Following is excerpts of the report of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Youth Union of Kampuchea (PRYUK) presented at the PRYUK's second national congress which opened in Phnom Penh yesterday morning:

Carrying out the three revolutionary movements initiated by the party, the Association of Revolutionary Youth of Kampuchea which is the broad front of the Kampuchean young people, has launched the "three excellent" emulation movement (be excellent in combat and combat-support activities; excellent in production and work; excellent in study and self-training) among the youth throughout the country, with a view to bringing into play the vanguard role of the Kampuchea youth in the cause of national defence and construction....[SPK ellipses]

Over the past eight years, tens of thousands of cadres and members of the union and the association, and young people have joined the revolutionary Army and the revolutionary security force. In many villages, districts, towns, provinces and cities, the number of young people volunteering for the Army has reached or even surpassed the targets set for a given year.

The overwhelming majority of the youth in the revolutionary Armed Forces, upholding the spirit of close solidarity with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army in study, training and combat, have brought into full play their role as the hard core in their respective units, fought with ever greater efficiency, and worthily contributed to the military victories in the past eight years, especially the 1984-1985 dry-season victory.

Through combat, many brave and mighty groups of union members and individuals, have emerged with outstanding achievements. Many have valiantly sacrificed their lives for the defence of the gains of the revolution. Those are bright examples for our youth in the cause of national defence. For the first time in the history of our country's revolutionary Armed Forces, the "hero" title has been given by the Council of State to six combatants, four of whom are members of the youth union. That is a pride for our youth, our Army and our people.

Union members and young people in the security force have taken an active part in the protection of the party, the administration, the fruits of the revolution and the people against all enemy schemes of sabotage, thus maintaining the political security and social laws and order.... [SPK elipses]

To support the combat and help maintain national security, hundreds of thousands of young men and women have, together with the people, surmounted numerous difficulties, actively taking part in productive labour and national defence.

Through practical activities, many young men and women have been rallied into the Revolutionary Youth Association of Kampuchea, many members of which, through their great efforts, have been admitted to the People's Revolutionary Youth Union of Kampuchea.... [SPK elipses]

Our youth have over the past eight years really made great contributions to the firm defence of the gains of the revolution. Our young men and women have taken an active part in productive labour and work, contributing to the country's socioeconomic rehabilitation and development and to the national rebirth.... [SPK elipses]

Implementing the foreign policy of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the People's Revolutionary Youth Union of Kampuchea and the Association of Revolutionary Youth of Kampuchea have extended their international activities, winning sympathy and support from the world youth for the revolutionary cause of the Kampuchea people and youth.

Special mention should be made of the all-round cooperation with the youth of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. As a member of the executive committees of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and the International Union of Students, the Association of Revolutionary Youth of Kampuchea has, over the past eight years, taken part in several eventful international activities, notably the Twelfth World Festival of Youth and Students. This has helped to strengthen the friendship and solidarity between the Kampuchean youth and the youth of other countries in the world, and to link the Kampuchean youth of other countries in the world, and to link the Kampuchean youth movement with the world progressive youth movement in the resolute struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and other forces of international reaction, against the nuclear arms race, for peace and stability in the region and the world.... [SPK elipses]

For the successful implementation of the resolutions of the fifth party congress, union work and the youth movement should in the coming years be geared at carrying out well the following general orientation and tasks:

To uphold genuine patriotism combined with socialist international solidarity. To foster the revolutionary ideal among the youth. To educate the youth to have an accurate understanding of the party and the revolution. To realize friends and foes and be conscious of our fierce struggle against the enemies, i.e. the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan-Sihanouk-Son Sann groups, devoted henchmen of the Beijing expansionists working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and the ultrarightists reactionaries in Thailand.

The youth must be trained in revolutionary morality, in new and simple mode of life; their educational, scientific and technological standards must be raised, their physical strength improved and their capacities in all fields brought into full play. To launch the movement "the youth volunteer for the defence and construction of the homeland in an advance towards socialism" in contribution to the successful implementation of the general strategic task and the three revolutionary objectives defined by the party. To build a strong people's revolutionary youth union, politically, ideologically and organizationally; to bring into full play the role of the union's network as a hard core, to rally all young men and women into the Revolutionary Youth Association of Kampuchea. To build, consolidate and develop the Young Pioneers Organization of Kampuchea and make it the real core of the movement of Kampuchean children and adolescents. Through the implementation of the just mentioned tasks, to train, forge and foster the young generation into loyal and outstanding successors to the glorious revolutionary cause of the party and the nation.... [SPK elipses]

Following the fifth national congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, our country has entered a new era in our national history. Our party and our people have entrusted our union and the youth movement with a very heavy yet glorious mission of which the Kampuchean youth is very honoured and proud of and is determined to march in the forefront in the revolutionary movement of the masses to defend and construct the homeland in its advance towards socialism.

Under the glorious leadership of the party, with the support from the administration, the different services, and other mass organizations in the country, and with the strong support from the youth movements throughout the world, in the first place from the youth of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, our youth will certainly overcome all new trials of the revolution and contribute to bringing the party's revolutionary cause to great and all-round success in the near future.... [SPK elipses]

Congress Closes 8 Mar

BK081258 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1128 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 8 -- The second congress of the People's Revolutionary Youth Union of Kampuchea [PRYUK] closed in Phnom Penh Sunday afternoon after a three-day sitting in the presence of Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

In his closing speech, Sam Sundoeun, first secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Youth Union of Kampuchea said: "The second congress of the PRYUK has successfully concluded. It unanimously approved the report of the Central Committee on the achievements recorded by the Kampuchean young people over the past eight years, as well as on the orientations for the youth work up to the year 1990. The congress also approved a programme of actions for the youth in the coming years which aimed at further advancing the education of the youth, strengthening the youth union, the youth association, the Young Pioneer organization and mobilizing all young Kampucheans to actively take part in the emulation movement called "Young people volunteer to defend and build motherland towards socialism" so as to contribute to the implementation of the strategic tasks and the three revolutionary objectives set by the Fifth Congress of the PRPK [KPRP]".

"The congress," he continued, "also adopted a resolution, calling upon all members of the youth union and the youth association as well as the entire Kampuchean young people and Young Pioneers to heighten their sense of responsibility and actively participate in the realization of the resolution of the Second Congress of the PRYUK so as to contribute to the successful implementation of the resolution of the fifth party congress. It also approved the official statute of the PRYUK so as to further strengthen the PRYUK organizationally and politically."

He added: "The congress also heard valuable recommendations given by party and state leader Heng Samrin which constitute a source of great encouragement for the Kampuchean young people in implementing all tasks at this new revolutionary stage. The presentation by Comrade Heng Samrin on behalf of the party Central Committee, of a banner with the inscription: "Youth should volunteer to defend and build motherland towards socialism" to the PRYUK has testified to the party's and state's confidence in the young people who carry forward the glorious cause of the revolution".

San Sundoeun also expressed profound thanks to the foreign guests for bringing to the congress fine sentiment of solidarity and friendship between the Kampuchean young people and youths in their countries.

He announced that a new Central Committee of the PRYUK had been elected with 47 members and Sam Sundoun as the first secretary.

Interior Ministry Hails Success

BK100849 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] A grand meeting was held on the morning of 9 March at the Interior Ministry's Youth Union Theater Hall to hail the success of the Second Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union. Also attending the meeting were Comrade (Umphorn Thonguali), deputy head of delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union; and Comrade (Sopha), representative of the Lao Embassy in Cambodia.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of the interior, warmly welcomed the Second Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union which proceeded and ended with brilliant success. He said that this is a significant political event in the history of all Cambodian youths and children. During the past 8 years under the correct and wise leadership of the KPRP, all affairs in Cambodia have been strengthened and expanded continuously. The party and state have taken good care of the Cambodian youths and children by educating them in the political, technical, cultural, and other fields. The comrade stressed that the youth union, youth associations, and Cambodian children have participated in the triple revolutionary movement throughout the country.

Comrade Ney Pena also spoke about the development of youth unions and associations attached to the Interior Ministry which have carried out the emulation drive well, thus setting a good example in the fight against the enemy and ensuring security for the people. He also exhorted all members of the youth union and associations to be absolutely loyal to the revolutionary cause and communist ideals and to consolidate national unity and international solidarity, particularly with their Vietnamese friends. Moreover, they should strive to successfully implement the resolutions of the fifth party congress and of the Second Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Youth Union.

VOK COMMENTS ON SHEVARDNADZE'S ASIAN TOUR

BK091011 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Political Commentary: "The Soviet Language Regarding the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze's visit to the Asia and Pacific region has caused great excitement and expectations that the Soviet Union might have good intentions regarding the settlement of the Cambodian problem.

In Thailand, the Soviet foreign minister said that foreign troops should be withdrawn from Cambodia. We regard this comment as a new point. When he arrived in Indonesia, Shevardnadze said that the Soviet Union would not intervene in the Cambodian conflict. Replying to Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, who asked the Soviet Union to use its influence on Vietnam to make it withdraw its troops from Cambodia, Shevardnadze said that Vietnam is an independent and sovereign country and it decides its own policy.

What is the real meaning of this statement? The Soviet Union is in the best position to know that Vietnam is not now an independent country. Its independence and sovereignty are meaningless when we speak about its involvement in Cambodia. Why? Because without the financial aid, weaponry, and political support of its Soviet boss, Vietnam would not be able to control Cambodia. It is true that the war in Cambodia has taken place because of the Vietnamese aggressor troops. But this war has been expanded only at the instigation of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union cannot pretend not to know this. In this cruel affair Vietnam is the cat's-paw of the Soviet Union. According to the laws of all countries, both offender and accomplice must be punished in the same manner.

It is correct for Mokhtar to request Shevardnadze to use Soviet influence to make Vietnam withdraw from Cambodia. Mokhtar is well aware of the root cause of this problem. Shevardnadze's rejection of this request clearly demonstrates that the Soviet Union still regards world public opinion, which is pointing its finger at the Soviet Union, as completely ignorant. Moreover, this clearly proves that the Soviet Union does not want to settle the Cambodian problem. Certainly, the language Shevardnadze used is in accord with the Soviet Union's deed. The Soviet Union has continued to aid Vietnam with billions of dollars, proving that the real meaning of Shevardnadze's language is that the Soviet Union does not want Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Cambodia.

We are watching to see how many more barrels of gasoline the Soviet Union gives Vietnam to use to set fire to Cambodia, thus making it the hottest battlefield in Indochina.

The Cambodian resistance forces will absolutely not stop their fight to liberate Cambodia as long as there are Vietnamese troops in our country.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN MEETS SHEVARDNADZE 9 MAR**BK100145 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 10 Mar 87**

[Text] On 9 March, during his visit to Vientiane on an official friendship visit at the invitation of the LPRP Central Committee and the LPDR Government, Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign affairs minister of the USSR, paid a courtesy call on and talked with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers.

Comrade Shevardnadze conveyed to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan sincere greetings from Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan and Comrade Shevardnadze talked and exchanged views, informing each other of the situation in their respective countries. They exchanged views on the strengthening, promotion, and expansion of the relations and cooperation between the LPDR and the USSR. They also discussed international issues and the maintenance of peace and security in the world, in Asia and the Pacific in particular.

Comrade Shevardnadze hailed the achievements of the Lao people in the cause of defending and building socialism over the past 11 years and their achievements in implementing the resolutions of the Fourth LPRP Congress. He also expressed support for the foreign policies of Laos as well as of Vietnam and Cambodia which have together carried out activities to normalize the relations with various countries in Southeast Asia and at turning the region into a region of peace, stability, and cooperation. He particularly hailed the initiatives adopted at the Indochinese summit conference in 1983 and in the conferences of the foreign ministers of three countries -- Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, in his remarks, hailed the achievements scored by the Soviet people in implementing the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress. He particularly noted the significance of the plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee in January on the restructuring of organizations and policy toward cadres in the USSR. On the same occasion, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan expressed complete support for the consistent foreign policy of peace of the USSR which has always safeguarded world peace and security and tried to eliminate the danger of nuclear war. He particularly expressed support for the statement of 15 January 1986 and the proposal of Comrade General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev as announced in Vladivostok on 28 July 1986 on the settlement of the Asia-Pacific problem. The comrade general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers also expressed complete unanimity with the unchanged stand of the Soviet Union in the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik and the Soviet decision of 26 February 1987 on nuclear testing.

The guest and host expressed satisfaction over the fraternal relations and cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. They also reached unanimity on issues of peace and socialism.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan conveyed warm greetings and salutations to Comrade General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and wished the Soviet people new and still greater achievements in the implementation of the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress to welcome the 70th anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The meeting and talks proceeded in an atmosphere of close friendship of fraternity with unanimity on all issues raised for discussion.

Attending the meeting were Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, and Comrade Sali Vongkhamsoo, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee, along with a number of deputy ministers. Attending on the Soviet side were Comrade Yuriy Mikheyev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to Laos, and entourage.

Shevardnadze Concludes Visit

BK100549 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] This morning [10 March] Comrade Eduard Amvrusiyevich Shevardnadze, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign affairs minister of the Soviet Union, left Vientiane on board a special plane after ending a 3-day official friendship visit to the LPDR upon invitation of the LPRP Central Committee and the LPDR Government. Seeing the state guest off at the airport in an atmosphere of close friendship of fraternity were Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Sali Vongkhamsoo, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee; and Comrade Khambou Sounisai, member of the party Central Committee, deputy secretary of the party committee of Vientiane Municipality, and chairman of the Vientiane municipal administration; along with deputy ministers, staff directors, and high-ranking cadres of the Foreign Ministry.

Comrade Yuriy Mikheyev, Comrade Nguyen Xuan, and Comrade Nguon Phansiphon, respectively ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union, the SRV, and the PRK to Laos, together with advisers and high-ranking cadres of the Soviet Embassy to Laos, were also on hand to see Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze off at the airport.

During his visit to the LPDR, Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze laid a wreath at the monument of revolutionary fighters, paid a courtesy call on and talked with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and met and held talks with Comrade Phoun Sipaseut and a delegation of the Lao side. Each meeting proceeded in a warm atmosphere of close friendship of fraternity.

BOMB EXPLODES NEAR SOVIET INFORMATION CENTER

OW100613 Tokyo KYODO in English 0605 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Bangkok, March 10 KYODO -- An explosion in front of the Soviet Information Center in the Laotian capital of Vientiane which killed one person and wounded another Monday, was an apparent sabotage action aimed at Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, Laotian sources in Vientiane said Tuesday.

The incident occurred around 7 a.m. Monday (9 a.m. Japan time) [0000 GMT], the second day of Shevardnadze's visit to the Indochinese country, the sources said. They said the information center was not damaged but cars parked nearby were destroyed.

Shevardnadze, now in Vientiane on the fourth leg of his six-nation Asian and Oceania tour, was scheduled to visit the information center Monday night, according to the sources.

The explosion by a timing device had been set for 7 p.m., not 7 a.m., to coincide with Shevardnadze's scheduled visit to the center, according to the sources. There has been no word about the incident from the official news media in Vientiane.

Shevardnadze arrived in Vientiane Sunday from Jakarta after stopping [in] Thailand and Australia. The Soviet foreign minister will complete his tour with visits to Kampuchea and Vietnam.

MPR COOPERATION DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR SESSION

BK061200 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Vientiane, March 6 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Mongolian-Lao Inter-governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation led by its chairman Myatabyn Peljee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, arrived here yesterday morning to attend the forthcoming sixth session of the joint commission.

The delegation was welcomed by Sali Yongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the Lao-Mongolian Inter-governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and other high-ranking officials.

Mongolian Ambassador Yadmaagiyn Dashnyam was also on hand.

Nouhak Phoumsavan Meets Group

BK080923 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] On the morning of 7 March in Vientiane, Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a courtesy call by the delegation of the Mongolian-Lao Inter-governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation led by Maytabyn Peljee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the said commission.

During the conversation permeated with a spirit of fraternal intimacy, Nouhak Phoumsavan and Maytabyn Peljee highly valued the glorious success of the sixth plenary session of the cooperation commissions of the two countries, which was convened in Vientiane. The session was a good opportunity for the two sides to understand each other's strong and weak points better in carrying out national development and construction. The two personalities also exchanged views on various important issues in the cooperation plan mapped out by the two countries from now to the year 1990. On this occasion, Nouhak Phoumsavan expressed profound gratitude toward the fraternal Mongolian party, state, and people for constantly rendering support and assistance to the Lao revolutionary cause. He noted that the relations and cooperation between the two parties, governments, and peoples have now even been more consolidated and strengthened on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers also asked the delegation to convey the warm greetings and congratulations of General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and the other party and state leaders as well as the Lao people to General Secretary Jambyn Batmonh and the party and state leaders and fraternal people of Mongolia.

Maytabyn Peljee also asked Nouhak Phoumsavan to convey the greetings of General Secretary Jambyn Batmonh and the party and state leaders as well as of the fraternal people of Mongolia to General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, other party and state leaders, and the people of Laos.

He also thanked the Lao side for according a warm welcome to and providing facilities for the Mongolian cooperation delegation for successfully fulfilling its mission.

Present at the reception were Sali Vongkhamsao, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and chairman of the Lao-Mongolian Inter-governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

Yadmaagiyn Dashnyam, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, also accompanied the delegation in paying the courtesy call on the first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Orders Conferred on Members

BK091241 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] A ceremony was held on the morning of 7 March in Vientiane to present the Itsala Order, first and second class, and the Labor Order, second class, of the LPDR to three MPR party-state leaders and a senior cadre.

The Itsala Order, first class, was presented to Comrade Maytabyn Peljee, member of the MPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Mongolian-Lao Inter-governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation; the Itsala Order, second class, to Comrade (Baasanjav), vice chairman of the Mongolian State Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries; and the Labor Order, second class, to Comrade (Erdene), secretary of the Mongolian section of the inter-governmental commission, for their achievements and meritorious deeds for the LPDR as well as for the Lao revolution.

Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and chairman of the Lao section of the inter-governmental commission, presented the orders on behalf of the Lao party and state.

On this occasion, Comrade Sali Vongkhamsao said: Following the establishment of the LPDR on 2 December 1975, the friendly relations between the Lao and Mongolian peoples have entered a new phase. During the past 11 years that our Lao people have striven to build the country and a new society under difficult and complex conditions caused by the vestiges of the old regime, natural disasters, and sabotage activities persistently carried out by the enemies of the Lao revolution, the Mongolian party, state, and people have attentively followed and provided support and assistance for the Lao revolution. This is why our party, state, and people highly appreciate the Mongolian comrades' support and assistance for the Lao people's revolutionary cause. The Lao-Mongolian Friendship Hospital and the goat and lamb breeding center in Xiang Khouang Province are symbols of the friendship between our two peoples. Many Mongolian experts have for many years tirelessly worked in Laos, thus contributing to the cause of socialist construction in this country. Comrades Peljee, (Baasanjav), and (Erdene) have sacrificed sweat and considerable time to contribute to the development of fraternal friendship and positive cooperation with the LPDR and to the success of the Lao revolution in the LPDR's economic and social development plans.

For this reason, we highly appreciate the achievements and meritorious deeds performed by you in persistently carrying out internationalist obligations toward our country. The Lao people will remember your meritorious deeds and spirit of fraternal friendship, which conform with the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the LPDR and the MPR signed between Comrades Kaysone Phomvihane and Jambyn Batmonh in 1979.

The Mongolian people's past and present assistance constitutes a great encouragement for us to continue carrying out two strategic tasks of defending the country and building socialism in the LPDR.

In conclusion, Comrade Sali Vongkhamkao expressed the hope that the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the two parties, state and peoples of Laos and Mongolia, based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will grow and blossom continuously.

Then Comrade Maytabyn Peljee expressed sincere thanks to the Lao party and state for their high appreciation and for hailing him and the Mongolian party, state, and people. At the same time, he expressed pride over the achievements recorded by the Lao party, state, and people in the cause of defending and building their socialist fatherland in the past 11 years.

On behalf of the Mongolian party, state, and people, Comrade Maytabyn Peljee hailed and supported the constructive efforts of the three Indochinese countries to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. He also wished for the promotion and development of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples of Mongolia and Laos.

Also present at the ceremony were Comrade Yadmaagiyn Dashnyam, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, and many senior Lao and Mongolian cadres.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES NEW SWEDISH ENVOY

BK071250 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Vientiane, March 7 (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, acting-president of the Lao PDR, received here yesterday the new ambassador of the Kingdom of Sweden to Laos, Olov Ternstrom, who presented credentials to him.

During their friendly talk, Phoumi Vongvichit welcomed the ambassador and wishes him success in his diplomatic mission here, thereby contributing to the consolidation of the friendship relations between Laos and Sweden. Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy-minister for foreign affairs was also present at the reception.

Others Meet Ambassador

BK081437 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] On 6 and 7 March, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, and Sali Vongkhamkao, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, received Olov Ternstrom, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden to Laos, after he had presented credentials to the acting president of the LPDR.

On this occasion, Phoun Sipaseut and Sali Vongkhamsao congratulated Olov Ternstrom for his appointment as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos. They also expressed the hope that the new ambassador will positively fulfill his tasks to contribute to the growth of the relations between Laos and Sweden. The conversations between the hosts and the guest proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN RECEIVES OUTGOING JAPANESE ENVOY

BK061110 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Vientiane, March 6 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, received here yesterday Japanese Ambassador Toshitaka Tada, who is ending his mission here.

During the friendly talk, Kaysone Phomvihan spoke of the Lao people's efforts in socio-economic construction during the past more than ten years. He highly valued the help of the Japanese Government to the Lao PDR, describing it as contributing to the socio-economic construction and improvement of the living standard of the Lao people. On behalf of the government and people of the Lao PDR, Chairman Kaysone Phomvihan expressed his profound thanks through the ambassador to the government and people of Japan.

He also hailed the ambassador's contribution to the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the Lao PDR and Japan, and wished him good journey home and success in his future work.

For his part, Ambassador Toshitaka Tada expressed his appreciation of the great efforts in national construction in the Lao PDR. He thanked the Lao Government and people for their help to him in fulfilling his mission here.

PHOUN SIPASEUT GREETES LIBYAN COUNTERPART

BK071229 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Vientiane, March 7 (KPL) -- Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs, sent on March 3 a message of greetings of Jadallah Azus al-Talhi, secretary of the People's Bureau for External Relations of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The message wrote:

On the occasion of your election as secretary of the People's Bureau for External Relations of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, I have the pleasure to express my warmest congratulations to you and my best wishes for your happiness, good health and success in your mission.

WHO DELEGATION CALLS ON PHOUMI VONGVICHIT

BK061306 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Vientiane, March 6 (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Republic and vice-chairman of the Council of the Republic and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here yesterday Dr. Hiroshi Nakajima, WHO regional director of the western Pacific region.

In a friendly talk with his guest, P. Vongvichit welcomed the latter's visit, describing it as a contribution to further cooperation between the Lao PDR and WHO.

For his part, H. Nakajima praised the achievements scored by the Lao people in their national economic, cultural and social building. He pledged to do his utmost to promote cooperation with the Lao PDR.

Also present at the reception were Deputy-Minister of Public Health Yannaret Ratjpho, and a representative of WHO office here, Dr. Ziaul Islam.

H. Nakajima ended his week-long visit to the Lao PDR on March 5.

LEADERS SEND THANKS TO ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU

AU090857 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Mar 87 p 5

[Message of thanks sent by Lao Premier Kaysone Phomvihan and acting President Phoumi Vongvichit to President Nicolae Ceausescu for national day wishes]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and on my own behalf, I want to express our sincere thanks to you and, through you, to the Communist Party and Romanian people for the warm wishes conveyed on the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

We trust that relations of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Lao parties, governments, and peoples will continuously develop in the interest of peace and socialism.

We want to take this opportunity to wish you good health, new and ever greater achievements in the work of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in the SR of Romania.

[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic;

Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic

CROWN PRINCE MAHA INTERVIEWED ON PRC VISIT

BK091303 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Recorded interview with Crown Prince Maha Wachiralongkon on his visit to China by unidentified correspondent who accompanied him on the visit -- date and place not given]

[Prince Maha] I feel that I have gotten to know China better and have become more familiar with it because I traveled several thousand kilometers and stopped at more than eight cities over the past 13 days. I have seen many things in China, from the historical to the most modern, including arts, culture, science, development, and technology, as well as agriculture. In brief, the scenes changed daily -- people, places, and units that I went to. I have learned the attitudes, knowledge, and views of various sides, which are very interesting.

[Correspondent] Your Royal Highness has stressed that the importance of your visit to every place is to strengthen relations with leaders at all levels. Could Your Royal Highness please go into detail about this strengthening of friendly relations?

[Prince Maha] In brief, leaders at all levels means unit chiefs at the national, local, governmental, or state enterprise levels. Even families have leaders. It means strengthening understanding with the leaders of organizations, units, or families from farms to factories. As for leaders at the national level, we have to know them and understand their thinking. We have to learn about and understand their problems to make acquaintance with all parties. In brief, it means to make acquaintance with all parties and to understand and exchange views on problems. When we get acquainted with persons and authorities at various levels, it will facilitate cooperation and making friends.

[Correspondent] The Thai people know well that Your Royal Highness is a soldier and very interested in military affairs. Why did your Royal Highness pay very few visits relating to military affairs during your visit to China?

[Prince Maha] I was graciously assigned by his majesty the king to visit the PRC on his behalf at the invitation extended by his excellency President Li Xiannian during the latter's visit to Thailand. My visit to China was to represent his majesty the king.

As for myself, I came to visit China as a Thai. Soldiers are members of a profession which, together with others, make up a country, an organ providing stability and peace for a country. In fact, all professions serve as important factors of the structure of a country. The stability and prosperity of a country depend upon people from all walks of life. Soldiers are also people. When we came to visit China, we had to see things from all points of view to the extent possible, such as the issues of stomach problems, agriculture, science and technology, economics, and development, as well as how they solve their problems and develop themselves. I am interested in all issues. I am also one of the people. Soldiers are people of the nation.

MILITARY BATTLES SRV TROOPS NEAR PRK BORDER

BK060812 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 6 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] Buri Ram -- Thai soldiers are trapped in a Vietnamese stranglehold in ongoing border fighting that has left six rangers killed and several others wounded since Tuesday, military sources said this morning.

The number of soldiers is not known but two Army-trained rangers were reportedly killed and several others wounded on Wednesday when they tried to break out of the Vietnamese encirclement in the vicinity of Ban Kruat District.

Four rangers were killed and seven others wounded at the same site on Tuesday when they tried to stop Vietnamese troops from crossing into Thai territory in pursuit of Khmer Rouge resistance forces, the sources added.

The Khmer Rouge were on the run after abandoning their base in the wake of a Vietnamese attack several hours earlier.

Three resistance fighters, under the command of Mit So Houng, were killed and seven others wounded in clashes with the Vietnamese.

The sources said no Kampuchean villagers fled into Thailand as a result of the fighting as most made the crossing in February 1985 and were now at Site 2.

Meanwhile, a separate report said elements of Hanoi's 59th Division and Khmer Rouge units were fighting in Khao Din, 50 kilometres south of Aranyaprethet in Prachin Buri Province.

According to the report, local Khmer Rouge led by Mig Nikhon, commander of the 320th Khmer Rouge Division, had held out against Vietnamese forces since Tuesday.

Task Force 123 fought with the Vietnamese in the area yesterday and successfully stopped them crossing the border into Thai territory, the report added.

The heavy battle came after Vietnamese troops failed to heed warning shots from Thai forces. Casualties are unknown, the report said.

Thai armoured personnel carriers were moved into the area at about 2 p.m. yesterday and an artillery duel was reportedly continuing this morning as Vietnamese gunners kept firing into Thailand.

The fighting near Khao Din came after Mit Nikhon dispatched a 120-strong contingent to encircle Vietnamese troops occupying a former resistance base at Ta Chada, located some two kilometres east of the border.

The Vietnamese, who took the base in February 1985, put up a strong defence with artillery and mortar fire of which several rounds landed in the vicinity of Khao Din, the report said.

About 50 people, mainly women and children fled the village yesterday for fear of stray shells. Khao Din has been developed by the Government as a defence volunteer community.

MILITARY SEALS BORDER AS KHMER, SRV FORCES CLASH

BK100800 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 10 Mar 87 p 1

[Text] Thai military forces last night closed a road and sealed off the border area south of Aranyaprethet.

Khao Din Village of Khlong Hat Subdistrict in Prachinburi Province was put off-limits, following a heavy battle between Khmer Rouge and the Vietnamese forces.

A Thai soldier, Pvt Somphon Phaeotha, 22, had his left leg blown off last night when he stepped on a landmine while moving into the area to seal off the border.

More than 100 rounds of artillery, recoilless rifles and mortars landed in Thai territory last night while the Khmer Rouge's 320th Division under Mit Nikhon and the Vietnamese 59th Division engaged in a battle only about 1-2 kilometres from the Thai border, some 50 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet.

Last night's battle broke out from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. when villagers in many Thai villages were evacuated.

A portion of the road near the Kampuchean border was also sealed off last night and the vehicles were prohibited from travelling on the road.

One Thai official was killed, five seriously and 10 slightly wounded when their vehicle hit a landmine.

The dead and the wounded were officials of the Agriculture Ministry, the report said.

Meanwhile, the source said the Khmer Rouge and the Vietnamese forces had been fighting from last Tuesday until Saturday. There had been a lull in the fighting on Sunday but it resumed early this morning.

GOVERNMENT BACKS AMNESTY FOR SOUTHERN GUERRILLAS

BK060848 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 5 Mar 87 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] According to a report from Government House, Interior Minister Prachaup Suntharangkun proposed during the meeting of the Thai-Malaysian General Border Committee in Kuala Lumpur in January that political considerations take precedence over military operations in the suppression of the Chinese communist guerrillas [members of the Communist Party of Malaya] now operating along the Thai-Malaysian border. The proposal, which includes amnesty for the communist insurgents and is similar to the Prime Minister's Office Order No 66/23 of Thailand, is being considered by the Malaysian authorities. However, the Thai side believes that the Malaysian authorities are likely to reject it.

The Thai agencies which reportedly support the amnesty plan for the Chinese communist guerrillas are the National Security Council, the Foreign Ministry Political Department, the Interior Ministry, and the 4th Army Region. They believe that since the proposal will benefit the guerrillas who are of the Chinese origin, it will be strongly opposed by the Malay population. In view of the long-existing conflict between the Malay and Chinese populations, the Malaysian Government will hesitate to make a decision for fear of losing support from the Malay population.

Meanwhile, the 4th Army Region reportedly has evidence to prove that thousands of the Chinese communist guerrillas now operating along the Malaysian border are willing to lay down their arms. It therefore deems it appropriate to grant them amnesty as quickly as possible. Should Malaysia reject the proposal, the Thai side will give them amnesty by virtue of Article 17 of the Anticommunist Act and the Prime Minister's Office Order No 66/23. [passage omitted]

GDR'S FISCHER HONORED AT BANQUET 9 MARCH

BK101146 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on Monday [9 March] gave a banquet at the Government Guest House in honor of Oskar Fischer, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and foreign minister of the GDR, who is on a current official visit to Vietnam. The following is excerpt from the speeches delivered at the banquet by Nguyen Co Thach and Oskar Fischer:

The achievements in economic construction and foreign policy of peace and friendship have further enhanced the position of the GDR in the international arena, thus increasing the strength of the socialist community and making great contributions to maintaining peace in Europe as well as the cause of peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress in the whole world.

In his speech, Mr Thach said: We highly value the peace initiatives put forth by Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev over the past 1 year. The statement made by Comrade Gorbachev on 28 February in which he proposed the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe and the signing of a separate agreement on these issues once again showed (?their unswerving) and good-will stand and high sense of responsibility toward mankind's destiny. The CPV, the SRV Government, and the Vietnamese people warmly welcome and resolutely support these important statements of the Soviet Union.

The Washington administration should immediately respond to urgent demands and ardent aspirations of the world people. We welcome all peace proposals of the socialist countries and initiatives aimed at establishing a zone free from chemical weapons and a nuclear-free corridor in Central Europe, of which the GDR is one of the initiators.

Mr Nguyen Co Thach continued: The consistent stand of Vietnam and other Indochinese countries is to solve all regional problems through peaceful negotiations. Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea have made all-out efforts to find out a political solution to the Kampuchea issue. The other side demanded the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea. The Indochinese countries demanded the elimination of the Pol Pot clique. An equitable solution can be reached only on the basis of respect for both sides' position. One side cannot ask the other side to accept its stand while rejecting the latter's stand. The three Indochinese countries have already agreed to the other side's demand for the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea, but the other side still refuses to accept the demand for the elimination of the Pol Pot gang. This is the main cause of the present deadlock. It is clear that the other side not only fails to punish the genocidal criminals but also calls for their return to Kampuchea. The German fascist criminals are duly punished and the tracking down of the German fascists continues in the world 40 years after the war. No one can accept the return to power of the German fascists. The Kampuchean people have the right to self-determination, that is, to punish the Pol Pot genocidal criminals and to live in freedom without the threat of the Pol Pot genocide.

We are deeply aware that the normalization of relations between Vietnam and China will make important contributions to solving the Kampuchea issue and setting up a zone of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese people always treasure the time-honored friendship with the Chinese people. Vietnam is always ready to negotiate with China at any level, anywhere, and at any time on the basis of peaceful coexistence; respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity; and nonintervention in each other's internal affairs. Nothing can be settled in a hostile atmosphere. On the contrary, all questions, including the hardest ones, can be solved through negotiations and friendship and goodwill.

The existing differences between Vietnam and China are temporary and they are not big differences. The interests shared by the two peoples are larger and more durable than these differences.

Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea sincerely wish together with the ASEAN countries to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, and to solve all differences through negotiations.

In his reply, Oskar Fischer said: The main target of the GDR is to maintain peace and create necessary conditions for increased cooperation among nations.

We are glad and pleased at the relations between Vietnam and the GDR, which are based on the firm foundation of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, and socialist humanism. I note with joy that the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, signed nearly 10 years ago, has been visibly and comprehensively implemented in the interests of both peoples.

Now as in the past, and in the future too, we will continue to do our best to render to the Vietnamese people our most effective support and assistance. At the same time, the GDR will strive to help translate into political reality the proposals of the fraternal Indochinese countries to make Southeast Asia a region of peace.

We highly value the efforts aimed at bringing about a political solution to the issues relating to Kampuchea. We fully support your initiatives aimed at normalizing your relations with China.

DANG QUOC BAO LED CPV DELEGATION TO USSR

BK100207 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] According to TASS, to implement the plan for relations between the CPSU and the CPV, a CPV cadre delegation led by Comrade Dang Quoc Bao, head of the Central Committee Department of Science and Education, visited the Soviet Union from 25 February to 6 March.

The delegation sought to understand the experiences and activities of Soviet party organizations in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress resolutions on boosting scientific and technological advances.

The delegation met and held talks with the comrades in the Scientific and Educational Institutions Department of the CPSU Central Committee, the Leningrad party committee, the presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and the Soviet State Commission for Science and Technology. The delegation toured a number of universities, scientific and technological cooperation units, and production enterprises.

BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES 9 MAR

OWO91840 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 9 — A Bulgarian Government economic delegation led by Ognyan Doynov, Political Bureau member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and president of the Bulgaria-Vietnam Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, arrived here today to attend the commission's 13th meeting.

The delegation was met on its arrival by Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and president of the Vietnamese section of the commission, and Bulgarian Ambassador to Vietnam Georgi Vasev.

NGUYEN CO THACH GREETES YUGOSLAV COUNTERPART

OW091735 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 9 -- Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has extended his greetings to his Yugoslav counterpart, Raif Dizdarevic, on the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the Vietnam-Yugoslavia diplomatic relations (March 10).

The message wishes for further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the interests of each people and of world peace.

NHAN DAN COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S 6 MARCH ADDRESS

BK081059 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] U.S. President Reagan last Friday [6 March] admitted his responsibility over the Irangate scandal. In this connection, the Vietnamese national paper NHAN DAN said on Sunday that Reagan's speech is a late confession.

The paper said: Despite his confession, Reagan has sought all means to shift the blame on his associates. The paper also said that the Irangate scandal has further affected President Reagan and his Democratic Party [as heard].

NHAN DAN VIEWS REAGAN'S MILITARY BUDGET

BK070801 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Mar 87

[NHAN DAN 6 March Commentary by Le Ba Thuyen: "Reagan's Policy of Replacing Butter with Guns"]

[Text] The U.S. Congress is considering the 1988-89 military budget proposed by the Reagan administration, the largest peacetime military budget -- estimated at \$303.3 billion for next year and \$323.3 billion for the subsequent year, an increase of 3 percent each year. Compared with the military budget of \$180 billion when Reagan first entered the White House, the military budget for the coming two years are 1.5 and 1.8 times that amount. This shows the high tempo of the arms race launched by the Reagan administration which the U.S. press calls the policy of replacing butter with guns.

Under the comprehensive military buildup program, the White House and the Pentagon have paid particular attention to SDI which Weinberger calls the cornerstone of the U.S. policy. The first phase of the SDI program is scheduled to start soon. It will swallow increasingly huge amounts of money: \$5,220 million for the 1987-88 fiscal year, an increase of 62 percent over the current fiscal year's expenditure for the SDI and \$6,282 million in 1988-89.

The Heritage Foundation, one of the conservative think tanks of the most influential capitalist financiers in Washington, recently disclosed that they are outlining measures to carry out the SDI program including the plot to get rid of the anti-ballistic missile limitation agreement and an attempt to create the political motivation, the institution, and the adequate financial resources for the SDI program to ensure that it would not be discontinued by a post-Reagan administration and Congress.

The military budget also put in relief the second major scope of Washington's current arms race. That is to accelerate the modernization of strategic nuclear forces and the Strategic Air Command. The Reagan administration has asked for scores of billions of dollars to continue production of three strategic weapons -- the MX missile, Trident submarine, and B-1 strategic bomber. Ten of the first 50 MX missiles have been deployed at the Warren Air Force Base. President Reagan also approved the production of a mobile type of strategic missile that would be moved along railways and the general deployment of intercontinental missiles carrying one nuclear warhead. The first of a total of five strategic B-1B bomber squadrons is operational.

Moreover, with part of the money in the coming 2 years' military budget, the Pentagon will continue to study the production and use of advanced ACM winged missiles, and the technically sophisticated ACB aircraft also called the invisible aircraft by the end of the eighties and early in the nineties.

According to the Pentagon plan, in the coming 2 years, two more Trident submarines will be built and equipped with C-5 missiles. Eight of these have already been built. It should be pointed out that the United States has exceeded the SALT II agreement limit on strategic weapons. The modernization of non-strategic nuclear forces will be accelerated in the future. The 1988-89 military budget will serve another important objective of the U.S. arms race. That is to step up the modernization of ordinary forces used as a real deterrent.

The Pentagon has asked Congress for billions of dollars to get additional equipment for 18 active infantry divisions and 10 reserve divisions as well as new war materiel for 4 Marine divisions including 1 reserve division such as M-1 Abrams tanks, infantry armored vehicles Brady M-2/3, and helicopters AH-64 and UH-60.

The question of modernizing the Navy is also raised intensively. The Pentagon has asked Congress for additional money to build 20 warships in each of the next 2 years so as to complete by 1990 the U.S. Navy development plan of 605 warships in 15 combat groups with one aircraft carrier in each group, 4 groups of armored vessels, 100 offensive submarines, and 40 submarines carrying missiles.

According to the aforementioned budget, the U.S. Air Force will also get many more modern fighting aircraft and weapons to attain the objective of 40 tactical attack air squadrons by the end of this decade.

What should be stressed is that the 1988-89 military budget will also serve the plan for conducting low-intensity conflicts. In the coming 2 years, the Pentagon asks for millions more dollars to build the U.S. task force, an important tool to implement the strategy of low-intensity ordinary conflicts through long-range reconnaissance, attacks on key targets, collection of intelligence information, and opposition to the national struggles for independence and freedom.

The Pentagon plans to increase the commando force used in emergency situations by 1.5 times from now until the end of 1990; such a force was used in the cases of Grenada and Lebanon in 1983. Some of the sea, air, and ground commando units might be equipped with tactical nuclear weapons.

The Reagan administration's 1988-89 military budget clearly serves the U.S. global strategy of continually accelerating the general arms race in order to be able to conduct various types of war from low-intensity conflicts to modern conventional and nuclear wars.

The Pentagon's report on the 1988-89 budget to the U.S. Congress clearly specified that the primary U.S. objective is to gain stable and long-term military superiority over the Soviet Union which is called the strategy of competition.

No one other than weaponmongers gloat over Reagan's military budget. Since Reagan entered the White House, the income of the weapon-producing sector has increased 120 percent compared to that of civil industry while this increase was only 35 percent from 1970-79.

As for the American working people, this huge military budget that accounts for one fifth of the federal budget is a terrible burden, especially at a time when the U.S. economy is rife with towering difficulties and social welfare benefits in the federal budget have been mercilessly cut by Reagan.

With such a budget, Reagan's claims to support peace and disarmament have become all the more hypocritical. The real situation has forced peace-loving forces in the United States and the world to continually uphold vigilance and step up even more vigorously the struggle against the arms race and the danger of a nuclear war and for lasting peace and security on our planet.

VFF PRESIDIUUM MEETS TO NAME ELECTION CANDIDATES

BK091301 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] The VFF Central Committee Presidium held a consultative conference on 9 March to introduce persons currently working at the central level who will run for election to the eighth National Assembly in various localities.

The conference studied a list of candidates recommended by the political parties, mass organizations, state organs, the JPA and sectors at the central level. After a thorough consideration of all aspects, the conference unanimously nominated 119 persons recommended by various political parties, mass organizations, and sectors to run in the elections to the eighth National Assembly in all localities throughout the country. The conference entrusted the chairman of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the VFF Central Committee with the task of making the necessary preparations for introducing the candidates nominated by the VFF Presidium in accordance with the law on elections of the SRV National Assembly deputies.

The conference warmly acclaimed the VFF committees at all levels, which were effectively carrying out the Front's tasks in preparing for the elections and were motivating the people throughout the country to bring into play their right to collective mastery through the working people's state and to fully exercise the rights and obligations of voters in the forthcoming elections.

HUYNH TAN PHAT INTERVIEWED ON NATIONAL ELECTIONS

BK091551 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Radio correspondent's interview with Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium and vice chairman of the Central Electoral Council -- recorded -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Correspondent] Dear comrade, as scheduled, only a little more than a month remains before our entire country will elect a new National Assembly and people's councils at the district, village, and corresponding levels. As you are chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium and vice chairman of the Central Electoral Council, please tell us about the new features of preparatory work for the elections.

[Phat] A change in these elections is reflected first of all in the definition of the character of the National Assembly and the people's councils at various levels as organs of state power. The National Assembly is the supreme organ of state power and the people's councils are local organs of state power. These elections, as pointed out in the Political Bureau's directive, must meet the requirement of building a truly capable National Assembly that can satisfactorily fulfill its main tasks of legislation and supervision to contribute to enhancing the state's efficiency in management. Since they are elected organs, they must reflect not only the people's spirit and right to mastery but also their capability of mastery. Therefore, among such criteria as quality, virtues, and loyalty to socialism, emphasis is placed on capability so that these elected organs will truly have capability and power. This is the first change.

The second big renovation lies in the organization of elections. This time, electoral units are set up in smaller divisions. Before, we had a total of 93 electoral units nationwide; but now, we have as many as 169 units. This small breakdown is necessary. Formerly, as electoral unit usually elected 9-10 or more deputies. As a result, it was difficult for voters to get to know all the candidates, and upon casting their ballots, they often chose the required number of deputies by crossing out the candidates; names indiscriminately. This time, through the breakdown process, an electoral unit is to elect two to three, or at the most, four deputies; this way, it will be possible for voters to know all the candidates and make their choice correctly, thus ensuring better democracy.

Another point is that in the coming elections, a wider choice of candidates will be made available to voters. For instance, three deputies will be chosen from among at least five candidates, thus giving voters a wide choice. In particular, the Political Bureau's directive stressed the democratic character of the elections, pointing out the need to hold them in a truly democratic and legal manner and to avoid imposition and coercion, and what is more, the directive also raised the issue of immediately reconsidering and revising the list of candidates if it meets with dissatisfaction or a poor response from the people.

[Correspondent] Well, thank you, comrade. As required by its functions, the VFF has the duty to join with administrative organs to organize the elections and to introduce the lists of candidates. So, comrade, please tell us about the activities VFF committees at all levels must urgently carry out to fulfill their responsibility.

[Phat] According to the Constitution, the Front is entrusted with the important task of organizing consultative meetings to draw up lists of candidates. Regarding this task, the Front has, proceeding from experience gained in recent years, widely adopted a 5-step procedure consisting of three steps down and two steps up to ensure true democracy in the nomination of candidates.

Following an initial joint conference of representatives of the various mass organizations, commissions, ministries, and sectors to discuss and establish the criteria for candidacy and the requirements for structure and composition based on the prescribed number of deputies, a division of labor is worked out to organize nominating conferences.

Nominating conferences are held on the principle of respect for the choice of the grassroots, for representatives of the people must be chosen by the people themselves. This principle must definitely be observed, and no one has the right to resort to imposition or coercion. In some cases, the leading echelons may have their own thoughts about the list of candidates for a certain electoral unit, but they must keep them to themselves and allow the people to freely make their own choice.

For instance, when a unit needs a certain number of candidates, it must hold a meeting of all the local laboring people to discuss the nomination of candidates in a truly free-speaking spirit. And after discussion the laboring people there will nominate the candidates, possibly by secret ballots. On the basis of this, the Front will compile a list of these nominees and check into their backgrounds at their places of work and residence — for many people do not fully reveal their shortcomings at their places of work, but their negative aspects are well known by the local people at their places of residence — to ensure that the choice of the people is correct.

The list of nominees is presented at the first consultative meeting to solicit the people's opinions and to check into the nominees' qualifications for candidacy. This list will again be presented at the second consultative meeting for official approval before public announcement and posting as provided for under electoral law.

Besides holding consultative meetings to introduce the lists of candidates — a very important task — the Front must carry out other activities to ensure truly free and democratic elections. Take the reviewing sessions for instance. The Front must arrange for National Assembly deputies and people's councillors to review their work for their last term of office. In addition, the Front must carry out other activities, especially propaganda and motivation work, to encourage the people to actively and enthusiastically participate in the elections; for every round of elections is another step taken to further reinforce the people's awareness of their right to mastery and to help cadres, workers, and state employees respect, abide by, and protect that right.

Thus, every round of elections will help further upgrade the level of social democratization. It is a mistake to take it for granted that all of our activities are democratic because democracy is the nature of our regime. Past realities show that many things that we believe to be democratic are merely democratic in form; and besides, violations of the people's right to mastery still abound. Time is needed to institutionalize the system of socialist democracy and the laboring people's right to mastery.

Along with the tasks mentioned above, the Front also has to arrange meetings between voters and candidates. Such meetings are very necessary as they provide candidates with the opportunity to understand the feelings, aspirations, opinions, and desires of voters and to tell the latter about the programs of action they will enact if elected.

[Correspondent] Thank you, comrade.

NHAN DAN URGES BUILDING PUBLIC SECURITY FORCE

BK090530 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Mar 87

[9 March NHAN DAN editorial: "Build A Clean And Steadfast People's Public Security Force"]

[Text] National security and public order and safety is being maintained by various forces, both armed and unarmed, by all necessary means, and through the laboring people's collective mastery system.

Under the direct leadership of party committee echelons, various localities and units have launched a socialist emulation movement within the People's Public Security Force and an on-going movement for revolutionary action in accordance with Uncle Ho's six teachings to build comprehensively steadfast units. These movements, together with other major motivation drives, especially the widespread political drive launched on the occasion of the Sixth CPV Congress, have brought realistic results from various fields.

The People's Public Security Forces, including many "determined-to-win" and "progressive" units of the People's Public Security Force and the People's Police Force, in a number of provinces and cities relied on the people to carry out measures to build mutual-support security areas and lines involving many public organs, enterprises, hospitals, schools, and residential areas at the grassroots level. Through these movements, the People's Public Security Force has gradually improved the political qualities, revolutionary ethics, and professional skills of its cadres and combatants. It has built up its material-technical bases, consolidated its organization, and improved its operations, thereby ensuring the firm maintenance of national security and public order and safety and contributing to the satisfactory implementation of the two strategic tasks.

Faced with our country's new revolutionary situation, the task of maintaining national security and public order and safety calls for further stepping up the mass movement for the safeguarding of the fatherland's security along with efforts to improve the motivation to build the People's Public Security Force.

The Sixth CPV Congress pointed out: As a backbone revolutionary armed force in this crucial struggle, the People's Public Security Force must be made truly clean and steadfast in the advance of standardization and modernization. It must be absolutely loyal to the fatherland and the people, have firm bases within the masses, ever-better professional skills, and truly serve as a trusted and sharp tool of the party and the socialist state.

Safeguarding the fatherland's security also involves the task of protecting the political system of the socialist regime, the lines and organization of the party, and the collective mastery of the laboring people.

The People's Public Security Force is dutybound to scrupulously comply with and resolutely protect party lines. Therefore, profoundly understanding party lines and resolutions and relying on the strength of the mass movement on the security front are of utmost importance. This is also a striking experience in the process of building a clean and steadfast People's Public Security Force.

Only when grass-roots units, especially the contingent of backbone cadres of the people's public security, are profoundly imbued with party lines and resolutions and the state law can they realize the enemy schemes and tricks and their positions and responsibility and heighten their determination to fight the enemy and other criminal activities triumphantly.

Through the movement for revolutionary action in accordance with Uncle Ho's six teachings regarding the building of comprehensively steadfast units, various party committee echelons must continue to improve the qualities of cadres and make proper assignments of cadres, especially unit commander, trying to ensure that public security officers at all echelons are truly qualified and competent and develop a new way of thinking and working in conformity with the demands from the new revolutionary stage for socioeconomic management and for resolving problems facing the people's lives

Building the people's public security is also a process of educating the contingent of cadres and combatants on fidelity and career dedication, on how to lead a wholesome life, on a spirit of struggle against rightist manifestations, against indications of an absence of revolutionary vigilance, and against irresponsible, disorganized, undisciplined, and haughty attitudes toward the people.

The quality of the activities of the People's Public Security Force is decided mainly by efforts to closely combine the party's political tasks with the mass propaganda work. It would be impossible to perform the tasks of maintaining political security and public order and safety if we were to rely merely on the public security force's professional measures. The great strength of the People's Public Security Force stems from the integrated strength of the system of dictatorship by the proletariat.

The People's Public Security Force at all levels must seek direct, unified, and centralized leadership from party committee echelons and management from the administration and must take the initiative to achieve cooperation with various sectors and mass organizations and maintain close unity and combat coordination with the People's Army.

All party organizations of the People's Public Security Force, especially grass-roots party chapter and party organizations, must play an important role in building comprehensively steadfast units. Political and ideological indoctrination must not only develop the party's pioneering and exemplary characters in official work and in other daily activities but also better organize the material and spiritual life of cadres and combatants and strengthen relations with the people, especially at ward and village levels. It is necessary to organize systematically the soliciting of the people's opinions, assessments, and constructive criticisms.

It is also necessary for grass-roots party organizations to pay attention to party development work and the need to develop the militant role of the youth union.

With a profound sense of its political responsibility, with a "looking squarely at the truth" attitude, and with a determination to overcome weaknesses, shortcomings, and mistakes and to develop strong points and experiences, the People's Public Security Force must strive to build its units into clean and comprehensively steadfast ones, making them truly worthy of being the trusted tool of the party and a sharp tool of the proletarian dictatorship state, and being beloved children of the people.

All party organizations and the administration at all levels must strengthen their leadership and create all favorable conditions for the People's Public Security Force to fulfill their assigned missions.

AUSTRALIACANBERRA UNCONVINCED OF USSR AIMS IN PACIFIC

BK091021 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0803 GMT 9 Mar 87

[From the "International Report" Program]

[Text] Despite assurances from the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, the Australian Government remained unconvinced of the Soviet Union's good intentions in the Pacific, and it may be about to get tough with island nations who deal with Moscow. Pacific correspondent, Trevor Watson, reports that there are some in Canberra prepared to threaten Australia's economic links to the islands in order to keep the Soviets out of the region.

[Begin Watson recording] While the Hawke government has repeatedly warned Pacific nations of the dangers in dealing with the Soviets it has also recognized their sovereign right to do just that. Now, however, there is a growing feeling within the government that the kindly word of advice from big brother approach has failed and that it is now time to get tough. Moscow already has a fishing agreement with Vanuatu which includes access to that country's shore facilities. Here in talks in Canberra last week, Mr Shevardnadze stunned Australian ministers by adding Tuvalu, Papua New Guinea, and Tonga to the list of island nations that have shown interest in similar agreements.

The conservative Tongan minister for defense and foreign affairs, Crown Prince Tupouto'a was in Moscow last month, and Mr Shevardnadze assured Australian officials that a fishing deal was discussed. Interestingly, Crown Prince Tupouto'a told the Australian foreign minister during Mr Hayden's visit to Tonga a year ago that as far as he was concerned, fishing rights were not an issue because his country had no fish to sell. Nevertheless, I understand that Mr Shevardnadze left the Australian Government with the clear impression that Moscow was keen to pursue an agreement with the Kingdom of Tonga and to deal with any other Pacific island nation. Moscow is also prepared to pay very high prices for Pacific fish, said one Australian official, and as a result, he added, the Soviet Union has apparently become the flavor of the month.

Rather than allay fears, Mr Shevardnadze's visit to Canberra last week seems to have only heightened Australia's concern over Moscow's political and strategic ambitions in the Pacific. There is now a feeling within sections of the government that action may be necessary to thwart the Soviets before they can use the fishing agreements to subvert island politics and destabilize the entire region. Massive allocations of Australian aid which have contributed so much for regional stability in the past may now have to be used as a weapon to threaten those governments planning to deal with Moscow. There is one thing the foreign affairs official put it, if these countries want to take Soviet money, if they want to go down that road, we may have to say that we are withdrawing some of our funds.

Of course, for political, diplomatic, and humanitarian reasons, Australia is highly unlikely to reduce its aid commitment to the South Pacific. But the mere suggestion that aid sanctions could be used to halt Soviet intervention does reflect the depth of concern now felt in Canberra and is sure to send shock waves through the island community. All of the island states apart from Nauru and Fiji depend on Australian or to a lesser extent New Zealand aid for their economic survival. Canberra's allocation to Papua New Guinea still stands at more than \$300 million a year or a third of that country's annual budget.

Under the current 5-year plan, the smaller island nations which have a combined population of just 2 million people will share in over Australian \$300 million. By way of comparison, Moscow will pay Vanuatu just \$2.25 million this year for access to what the commander of America's Pacific fleet, Admiral Lyons now describes as the most expensive tuna in the world. [end recording]

NEW ZEALAND

WHITE PAPER FOCUSES ON REGIONAL DEFENSE POLICY

HK070901 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 27 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] A regionally focused defence policy is the most appropriate one for New Zealand's strategic circumstances, says the Defence White Paper.

Such a policy, it says, recognises the importance of the alliance relationship with Australia and is reflected in the following defence objectives.

-- To preserve the security and integrity of New Zealand, its 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone, and the Island states (the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau) for which New Zealand has defence responsibilities.

-- To be able to mount an effective military response to any low-level contingency within New Zealand's area of direct strategic concern (mainland Australia extending north through Papua New Guinea to Kiribati, east to the Cook Islands and south to the Ross Dependency in Antarctica).

-- To maintain an expansion base which would enable New Zealand to respond to higher lever contingencies within this area of direct strategic concern.

-- To promote the security and stable development of the South Pacific by providing practical assistance in defence matters to the countries of the South Pacific region.

-- To maintain close defence cooperation with Australia and, in particular, areas (such as defence procurement, logistic support, and co-ordination of defence activities in the South Pacific) to develop a close defence relationship.

-- To continue to meet ANZUS obligations in conventional terms.

-- To maintain an ability to operate in New Zealand's southern maritime region and to provide logistic support to its activities in Antarctica.

-- To contribute to the maintenance of peace and stability in South-east Asia by continuing to maintain an active role in the Five Power Defence Arrangements and mutually beneficial military assistance, training and exchange programmes with the countries of the region.

-- To provide disaster-relief assistance, resource protection, rescue and medical evacuation services to the community in New Zealand and in the South Pacific.

-- To promote peace and international security through contributions to United Nations peace keeping operations.

The review says that having established that the central defence objective is to develop greater self-reliance and work closely with Australia to meet the defence needs of the South Pacific, and considering the limitations of New Zealand's resources, some of the defence policy options previously canvassed elsewhere can be ruled out.

The policy of unarmed neutrality might appear attractive given New Zealand's isolation, the review says, but the level of threat is sufficient to require the maintenance of military forces, though they could be smaller and more narrowly directed if strategic circumstances permitted.

In addition, the government intended to work with other countries in the region to help deter the emergence of any such threat, and the unarmed neutrality option clearly would not allow this.

MOKHTAR HOPES FOR SHEVARDNADZE ROLE ON CAMBODIA

BK081259 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 8 Mar 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said Indonesia hopes that Soviet Foreign Minister Shervardnadze's visit to Indochina will bring about a new concept toward resolving the Cambodian conflict. Replying to newsmen after sending off his Soviet counterpart at the airport this morning, Foreign Minister Mokhtar also expressed the hope that the Soviet Union will use its influence to resolve the Cambodian problem in a way acceptable by all parties. Soviet Foreign Minister Shervardnadze had given his work to hold discussion with Hanoi leaders concerning the resolution of the Cambodian problem.

The Soviet foreign minister and his delegation which left for Laos this morning ending his 4-day visit to Indonesia, is scheduled to visit Cambodia and Vietnam. Earlier, he had visited Australia and Thailand.

TANZANIAN PRESIDENT COMPLETES VISIT 6 MAR

BK060943 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Tanzanian President Al-Haj Ali Hasan Mwinyi and his party left Medan, North Sumatera, this morning, ending a 4-day visit to Indonesia. During his stay in the country, President Mwinyi held talks with President Suharto in Jakarta and visited several places of interest in Jakarta, Bandung, and Medan.

At the meeting with President Suharto, he expressed Tanzania's interests to learn about the development programs in Indonesia, especially in the field of agriculture.

Yesterday evening, the Tanzanian guests attended a dinner party held in their honor by North Sumatera Governor Kaharuddin Nasution. From Medan, the Tanzanian president and party proceeded to Singapore and later will continue their trip to Beijing, the PRC.

DIRECT TRADE ESTABLISHED WITH BULGARIA

BK061211 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Direct trade relations between Indonesia and Bulgaria started yesterday following the signing of a trade agreement between the two sides in Jakarta.

The Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry [KADIN] said after the signing of the trade agreement that the implementation of the direct trade relations would be a realization of KADIN's mission to Bulgaria last year. The trade agreement covers transactions reaching an estimated value of \$30 million for the coming year. The commodities which will be exported from Indonesia include agricultural products, such as rubber and spices, while Indonesia will import machineries from Bulgaria.

SINGAPOREDHANABALAN COMMENTS USSR COUNTERPART'S REMARKS

BK041516 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan, has called on the Soviet Union to play a positive role in Southeast Asia by helping to resolve the Cambodian problem.

Speaking on SBC's [Singapore Broadcasting Corporation] radio current affairs program "Morning Digest," Mr Dhanabalan said that Moscow's role had so far been negative because of its help for the Vietnamese to their policy in Cambodia. He pointed out that without Soviet backing Vietnam would not be able to last 1 week in Cambodia.

Mr Dhanabalan was interviewed in connection with the recent statement made in Bangkok by the Soviet foreign minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze. He had said that Moscow agreed in principle with ASEAN that foreign troops should withdraw from Cambodia. Mr Dhanabalan said he thought this was a good sign because Moscow admitted that the crux of the problem in Cambodia was the Vietnamese occupation of the country. Mr Dhanabalan, however, said that it is too early to talk about how the Soviets would be able to persuade the Vietnamese to adopt a flexible decision in Cambodia.

INDIAN MINISTER NETWAR SINGH ARRIVES 6 MAR

BK061458 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] India's minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, arrived in Singapore this evening. He was met by the minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Yeo Cheow Tong. At a news briefing with joint secretary from the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, Mr H.C.S. Sodhi said the minister was on a fact finding mission to ASEAN countries. He said discussion with ASEAN leaders centered on the Cambodian problem.

Meets Dhanabalan

BK071130 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] The visiting Indian minister of state for external affairs, Mr Natwar Singh, held talks with the Singapore foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan, today. The Cambodian situation was the focus of the discussions at City Hall.

The second minister for foreign affairs, Mr Wong Kan Seng, and the minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Yeo Cheow Tong, joined in the talks on bilateral trade.

Further on Discussions

BK071132 Hong Kong AFP in English 1059 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Singapore, March 7 (AFP) -- An Indian Foreign Ministry delegation met with a high-level reception here Saturday but both sides remained tight-lipped on details of their talks, believed to have focused on the Cambodian crisis. The Indian side, led by Minister of State for External Affairs Natwar Singh, is on a tour of Asian countries to discuss a possible political solution to the Cambodian problem.

Observers believe that India, the main non-communist country to have formal ties with the Hanoi-installed government in Cambodia, is playing an increasing role in finding a peaceful settlement to the Cambodian problem.

Both sides refused to give full details of their lengthy talks.

Peter Chan, second permanent secretary in Singapore's Foreign Ministry, only said that it was too early to discuss the Indian effort and added that the talks had covered "no new (peace) proposals," on the Cambodian problem.

He added that Mr. Singh, who had discussed Indochina during the past week with officials in Indonesia, Thailand, Brunei and Malaysia, had "briefed us on Cambodia."

Mr. Chan was referring to Mr. Singh's meeting Saturday with Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan, and his deputies Yeo Cheow Tong and Wong Kan Seng.

Diplomats here said that the high-level reception accorded Mr. Singh indicated Singapore's interest in the Indian venture.

They added that reticence about the progress of the March 1-7 trip was rooted in Indian sensitivity about the current mission that ends next month after Mr. Singh has visited the Philippines, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam.

Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, which form the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, have been at the forefront of efforts since 1979 to get Vietnam to pull out troops from Cambodia.

The Indian Cambodian peace initiative was sparked by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's trip in October to Indonesia and Thailand, where his hosts urged him to use New Delhi's influence with Hanoi and its backer, Moscow, the sources said.

Mr. Gandhi and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev met for talks in New Delhi shortly afterwards, with Cambodia high on the agenda, and in January Indian Foreign Minister Narain Dutt Tiwari and Mr. Singh visited Hanoi.

During visits since to New Delhi by the Malaysian and Indonesian foreign ministers, Indian officials reportedly gave hints of Vietnam's willingness for a negotiated settlement to the eight-year-old Cambodian problem.

According to sources close to the Indian side, Vietnam had said it was willing to withdraw its troops from Cambodia before 1990.

"Mr. Singh's mission is to assess ASEAN views as well as that of the Indochinese countries and share ideas with both sides," said a diplomat.

"India is not (aiming) for a mediating role in the issue," he added.

He said India was also loathe to see a link between Mr. Singh's visit and the current Asia trip by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnaze, covering Thailand, Indonesia, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and a short stop in New Delhi.

AQUINO SWEARS IN NEW CABINET APPOINTEES

HK100207 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Solicitor General Sedfrey Ordones and PCGG [Presidential Commission for Good Government] Commissioner Ramon Diaz led the new appointees to the cabinet sworn into office by President Aquino yesterday [9 March]. Art Pabellon reports:

[Begin recording] President Corason Aquino yesterday inducted into office her new appointees to replace those who had resigned to run for the Senate and House of Representatives in the coming May elections. In simple rites at Malacanang's (?guest) house, the president administered the oath of office to Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordones, Agriculture and Food Secretary Carlos Dominguez, Natural Resources Secretary Fulgencio Factoran Jr, Solicitor General Frank Chavez, Presidential Commission on Good Government Chairman Ramon Diaz, Philippine Coconut Authority Chairman Jose Romero, Bureau of Customs Acting Commissioner Alex Padilla, and Acting Metro Manila Governor Jojo Binay. Binay remains Makati mayor in a concurrent capacity.

The oath of office was administered by the president before she left for Batangas City to spearhead the kick-off rally for the administration's 24 senatorial candidates.
[end recording]

'PALACE SOURCES' SAY ARROYO TO LEAVE GOVERNMENT

HK090919 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 9 Mar 87 pp 1, 6

[By staff member Malou Mangahas]

[Text] Health Secretary Alfredo Bengzon may also be appointed as new executive secretary today when President Aquino will announce the designation of eight new Cabinet secretaries and the abolition of three cabinet posts.

Bengzon's takeover as successor of Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo is "final" and was the result of "a meeting of minds," Palace staff sources said.

The post of the health secretary will be inherited by Bengzon's deputy, Dr. Antonio Periquet, brother of business leader Aurelio, the same sources said.

Arroyo reportedly wants to "take a break" from a year of work with government and the Office of the President also needs Bengzon's services "as a competent manager" who is close enough to the president.

The Palace sources said Mrs. Aquino also decided to abolish the offices of the presidential legal counsel, political affairs adviser and national affairs adviser that have been occupied by Rene Saguisag, Antonio Cuenco and Aquilino Pimentel Jr. as cabinet members.

All three are joining the congressional elections on May 11 together with eight other secretaries in whose place new cabinet members will be named.

Considered final are the appointments to cabinet posts of:

1. Solicitor General Sedfrey Ordones as new justice secretary in place of Neptali Gonzales.

2. Ramon Diaz as chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Government in place of Jovito Salonga.
3. Deputy Executive Secretary Fulgencio Factoran Jr. as secretary of natural resources which department will be expanded to include energy and environmental affairs.
4. Natural Resources Secretary Carlos Dominguez as new secretary of agriculture and food in place of Ramon Mitra Jr.
5. Reinerio Reyes, member of the Asset Privatization Trust and former IBM Philippines president, as secretary of transportation and communications in place of Hernando Perez.

As of last Saturday, Budget Undersecretary Guillermo Carage had been mentioned as a likely successor to [Budget Secretary] Alberto Romulo. However, new names have cropped up as nominees for the post, including Presidential Finance Assistant Jesus Calleja.

The successor of Heherson Alverez as agrarian reform secretary is still uncertain, although the contenders are reportedly Dr. Mahar Mangahas, UP [University of the Philippines] professor of economics and head of the Social Weather Station; Gaston Ortigas, dean of the Asian Institute of Management; Nueva Ecija acting Gov. Manuel Santos, Omar Dianalan, and Arturo Macapagal, son of former President Macapagal.

The General Services Department will be demoted to either an Office of General Services under the Office of the President or a Bureau of General Services.

Arroyo's decision to leave government, according to Palace sources, was voluntary. He had been offered "any post he wanted," including a seat in the Supreme Court, the sources said.

In November, when Juan Ponce Enrile, then defense minister had raised criticisms of government, including the presence of so-called left-leaning ministers in the cabinet, Arroyo had also offered to resign if Enrile would do likewise.

Recently, Arroyo had revived his offer to resign, although a Palace source said, "nobody has yet talked to Joker about his personal reason," for leaving government.

Bengzon was a unanimous choice to replace Arroyo, the source said, because "he is competent and close to the president," two assets which the executive secretary should have.

The other possible choice for executive secretary would have been Jesus Ayala, unofficially a close presidential adviser, although he is also a businessman who is not yet ready to leave business, the sources said.

When Arroyo goes, a revamp of palace staff and other personnel who were his personal choices will likely follow, the sources said.

The decision to retain these people will depend on Bengzon, the sources added.

Arreoyo Denies Reports

HK091057 Quezon City Radio Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo today denied earlier reports that said he would resign as the primary adviser of President Corazon Aquino. Arroyo was interviewed by reporters when the president swore into office the new members of her cabinet. [passage indistinct]

ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION PLEDGES SUPPORT TO AQUINO

HK091009 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 9 Mar 87 pp 1, 6

[By staff member Lito Mangaser]

[Excerpts] An elite group of combat officers pledged its support yesterday to President Aquino and vowed "to be ready to undertake collectively any task in the furtherance of the gains of her leadership."

In a resolution presented to the president at Camp Aguinaldo before more than 300 retired and active artillery officers, the Artillery Association of the Philippines (AAP) cited President Aquino for:

- Returning the nation, after 14 years of darkness and dictatorship to full constitutional democracy.
- Taking bold steps to reunite the nation, infuse in all the people the spirit of brotherhood and peace.
- Restoring the high moral virtues lost as a result of an immoral dictatorship.
- Lifting the national economy out of chaos and putting it back on the road to recovery.

AAP is the forerunner of all military organizations in the Armed Forces and is composed of all retired and active artillery commanders. In post-World War II warfare, artillery has become an organic component of battalion combat, and has the most potent force to hit enemy targets from a distance by using tanks, cannons, mortars, rockets and missile launchers.

The resolution was signed by AAP President retired Lt. Gen. Jesus Vargas, oldest living military official and who was reported to have recently prepared, together with other generals, a position paper critical of the Armed Forces leadership for being "weak and vacillating." [passage omitted]

National Intelligence Coordinating Agency chief retired Gen. Luis Villareal said that it was the first time that resolution of support to the president has been given by the AAP.

Among those present in yesterday's occasion were Ramos, Constabulary chief Maj. Gen. Renato de Villa; Maj. Gen. Cesar Tapia, chief of all military and police forces in Mindanao; most of the 20 Army brigade commanders; and presidential military adviser retired Maj. Gen. Jose Magno.

In a speech she read before she was presented the resolution, President Aquino told the officers that government and military must "follow one authority. (That is) the people."

Premising her point on the big turnout out civilian [as published] last month at Epifanio de los Santos Ave. to celebrate the 1986 revolution, President Aquino said that the power of the people is "still growing by self-awareness of their critical part in the politics of our country."

"In the final analysis," she said, "national survival is determined not by whether (government and military) agree all the time with each other, but whether we remain in step with the people."

MILITARY GIVES UPDATE ON DAVAO SITUATION

HK091111 Hong Kong AFP in English 1104 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Davao, Philippines, March 9 (AFP) -- At least 23,000 people have fled their homes around this southern city to escape a massive military operation against communist guerrillas, the military said here Monday.

Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos is expected to arrive here Tuesday to look into the operations, which started shortly after midnight Saturday, the deadline given by the military for the rebels to surrender, regional military spokesman Colonel Douglas Rosete said. There were no immediate reports of casualties in the operations.

The communist underground here has vowed to repel the military offensive, which came a month after a 60-day cease-fire between government and rebel forces expired. Peace talks between President Corazon Aquino's government and the communists collapsed in January.

In a taped reply to journalists' questions, the local leadership of the National Democratic Front (NDF) rebel alliance said: "We are not afraid of massive military operations since we are used to them already."

Most of the evacuees, who were housed in village schools, complained of economic difficulties. Prices of vegetables had risen in this resource-rich region as most of the areas affected were farming villages, residents said. Col. Rosete said many people fled their homes to escape harassment from the communist New People's Army (NPA) and possible crossfire in the fighting.

Last week, 26 rebels and five civilians were killed when military units and rocket-equipped helicopters stormed NPA positions around this city, with the government side suffering no casualties, the military reported.

The local office of the government's social services department has asked the military to request food and other supplies from Manila for the evacuees, Col. Rosete said.

"The military plan will not result in the achievement of peace but would only lead to more violent incidents in the city and in the region," NDF leaders said. The NDF also denied the local police commander's claim last week that 2,000 rebels had surrendered to the government, saying "if we were that many, we would have taken the city in a single operation."

25 REPORTED KILLED IN CLASHES OVER WEEKEND

HK091519 Hong Kong AFP in English 1502 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Manila, March 9 (AFP) -- At least 25 people were killed in separate clashes between government and communist rebel forces in the Philippines over the weekend, military and press reports said here Monday.

Meanwhile, Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos has ordered field commanders to avoid using artillery, tank cannons and bombs in combat operations against NPA rebels to avoid hitting civilians.

Gen. Ramos is scheduled to fly to the south Tuesday, where 23,000 people have fled their homes to escape massive operations launched by the military over the weekend after a deadline they gave to the rebels to surrender lapsed.

A town official and 12 members of the government's Armed Forces were among those killed while the rest were communist New People's Army (NPA) insurgents.

The official, five Constabulary soldiers and three policemen were killed late Friday when they were ambushed by the NPA guerrillas in the central Province of Capiz, military spokesmen said. Another Constabulary trooper was killed by suspected NPA rebels late Friday in the nearby Province of Bulacan, the military said.

In Laguna Province, less than a hundred kilometers (60 miles) southeast of Manila, a police chief was shot dead Saturday while a police captain was gunned down Sunday, both by suspected NPA rebels, the military added.

In the central Province of Mindoro Occidental, two NPA rebels and a Constabulary soldier were killed while a government soldier was wounded in a gunfight at the Mamburao town plaza Saturday, the PNA [PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY] said.

In the mountainous Province of Bukidnon in the south, five NPA rebels were killed in a 30-minute gunfight with soldiers while two other rebels were killed in a separate clash in neighboring Misamis Oriental Province, the PNA said. No casualties were reported among the soldiers.

In the southern city of Davao, a communist rebel armed with a handgun and a Soviet-made grenade was killed in a gunfight with a local anti-communist group Sunday, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said. The slain rebel exchanged fire with members of the Alsa Masa [People's Uprising] group after the grenade he hurled failed to explode, the PNA said, adding that the rebel's companion escaped during the fighting.

Two other NPA rebels were killed in a clash with policemen in adjacent Davao del Sur Province, the PNA said. Police recovered a handgun and a rifle later.

Meanwhile, the agency reported that military authorities in Davao City had dug up the remains of a man with Caucasian features in a mountain village Sunday, the 40th body to be exhumed in two weeks in mass graves in the city. The PNA quoted local police commander Lieutenant Colonel Franco Calida as saying that the man, known only as Peter Ford, was kidnapped by suspected NPA rebels and brought to Matina Pangli village seven months ago.

31 REBELS KILLED IN ANTIQUE, MISAMIS ORIENTAL

HK100209 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Thirty-one more rebels, including a commander, were killed in fighting with government troops in Antique and Misamis Oriental last Sunday. Twenty-four of the rebels, including Diogracias (Tulo), alias Kumander Marikudo, were killed in an air strike by the military against the NPA hideout at the foot of Mount Saloy in Antique.

47th Infantry Division commander Colonel Jose (Lachica) reported [words indistinct] Unified Command Headquarters that 24 NPA rebels were killed, including Kumander Marikudo. The air strike was followed by an assault by ground troops. Seven other NPA rebels were killed and scores were wounded yesterday in Bukidnon and Misamis Oriental in the first major (?encounter) between government and rebel troops since the cease-fire ended on February 8.

LAUREL REJECTS COOPERATION WITH COMMUNISTS

OW091037 Tokyo KYODO in English 1033 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Manila, March 9 KYODO -- Vice President Salvador Laurel said the government should reject any offer of cooperation from communists and must unmask the rebel's pretension to negotiate a truce or an amnesty. Addressing a convention of the local branch of a U.S. -based international anticommunist organization, Causa, Sunday night, Laurel said, "A government like ours, which is in the process of a transition toward a more perfect democracy, must firmly reject any communist offer of cooperation."

Earlier, President Corazon Aquino said the 18-year communist-led insurgency "has already lost its heart and soul, that is, the hopes and trust of the people."

The underground leftwing coalition, National Democratic Front (NDF), has expressed willingness to resume the peace talks that ended unsuccessfully in late January before the expiration of a 60-day truce on February 8. Aquino has announced that the government will grant amnesty to rebels who will surrender within the next six months.

Laurel said the government should fight the rebels on two fronts -- using "superior force" against the 24,000-strong New People's Army (NPA) and "attacking" the political, economic and social conditions that have bred the insurgency.

MNLF 'READY' TO AID MILITARY FIGHT COMMUNISTS

HK100213 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] The Moro National Liberation Front has pledged to help the military fight the communist rebels in the Zamboanga peninsula and in the Lanao provinces. The pledge was announced by MNLF (?zone) commander (Nur Mohammad) and 25 other MNLF field commanders during a dialogue with the military last week in barangay (Morikay) in Pagadian City. The MNLF field commanders were from Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur, Misamis Occidental, Lanao del Norte, and Lanao del Sur.

Over 300 MNLF commanders and members met with the officers of the PC [Philippine Constabulary] provincial command and the (?4th) Infantry Division at a dialogue initiated by Lieutenant Colonel Resurreccion Miravite of the Zamboanga del Sur (?PC). Miravite said the dialogue [words indistinct] the MNLF-military cease-fire in Zamboanga and Lanao provinces.

(Mohammad) said the MNLF is ready to collaborate with the military and help wipe out communism in those provinces. The Lanao and Zamboanga provinces are infested with NPA rebels. (Mohammad) stressed in the dialogue that the MNLF has no desire to topple the government but only [words indistinct] for an autonomous government.

SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF MINDANAO LEADERS URGED

HK061258 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Mar 87 p 23

[Text] Top political, social, business, religious, and civic leaders yesterday urged Philippine Ambassador to the U.S. Emmanuel Pelaez, new chief negotiator in the peace talks with the Muslim rebels in the South, to call a "summit conference" of all Mindanao leaders to expand the negotiations among the Aquino government officials, Muslims, and Christians.

The Mindanao leaders, headed by former Lanao del Sur Governor Ali Dimaporo, vice-president for Mindanao of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL), said in a press statement that his proposed summit meeting should be held immediately to stop further bloodshed between the government and the Muslim rebels

Dimaporo said leaders of various sectors in Mindanao expressed their intention to participate in the peace talks, but they were never invited.

He assailed Aquino government officials, led by presidential emissary Agapito "Butz" Aquino, the president's brother-in-law, for giving "very special importance" to the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), led by Nur Misuari.

"But the MNLF does not represent the whole Mindanao," Dimaporo stressed.

Dimaporo also assailed the MNLF for proposing a five-year transition government to be led by Misuari as the first step towards granting full autonomy to the South.

"That proposal will lead to more bloodshed in Mindanao, Dimaporo said.

He said all Mindanao leaders are confident Pelaez, a native of the island, can withstand all kinds of pressure, especially from "Butz" to give special treatment to Misuari and MNLF and help bring about lasting peace to the land.

Presidential emissary Aquino said he would continue to participate even in a different capacity in the peace negotiations with Cordillera and Mindanao regions despite the many responsibilities he has to assume as a senatorial candidate.

Aquino said he would continue his involvement as a government adviser to the peace talks instead of as a government negotiator.

Despite the difficulties that attended the peace talks, Aquino said, "Resolving the problem on the negotiating table is still to be preferred to resolving it in the battle-field."

Aquino said the Moro National Liberation Front under Nur Misuari was preparing for a resumption of hostilities with the government when the people-power revolution broke out.

"Instead of armed confrontation, the Cory government, in a spirit of unity and reconciliation, sought to resolve peacefully the problem in Mindanao," Aquino said.

"If we had not pursued this course of action, chances are we would now be engaged in another bloody warfare which during Marcos regime was conservatively taken 50,000 lives. [sentence as published] Today, Mindanao and the outlying islands of Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-tawi are enjoying relative peace. This came about because of the efforts that we in government and, the group of Misuari and other Muslim groups have taken to resolve the problem peacefully," Aquino added.

Both Aquino and Aquilino Pimentel Jr. have resigned officially as negotiators in the peace talks because of the forthcoming campaign for the senatorial elections.

COMELEC MAKES RULINGS ON ELECTION PROCEDURES

HK070756 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 7 Mar 87 pp 1, 6

[Text] Eight senatorial candidates of the administration and five of the opposition filed yesterday their certificates of candidacy with the Commission on Elections [Comelec].

The eight administration candidates were former Sen. Jovito Salonga, former chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Government; Aquilino Pimentel, former presidential adviser on political affairs; Agapito Aquino, the president's brother-in-law; Augusto Sanchez, former labor secretary; Teofisto Guingona, former audit chairman; Leticia Ramos Shahani, former foreign undersecretary; Victor Ziga, former general services secretary.

The five opposition bets were former MP Rafael Recto, former Labor Minister Blas Ople, former Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, former San Juan Mayor Joseph Estrada, and businessman Vicente Puyat.

Deadline for filing candidacy certificates is March 8.

As of 5 p.m. yesterday at the Comelec, 50 people had filed certificates of candidacy for senator and 150 for congressmen. Yesterday marked a sudden increase in the certificates filed.

The Comelec will be open today and tomorrow, to accommodate all additional filers, officials said.

Meanwhile, the Comelec ruled out yesterday the adoption of a checklist system and of bloc voting in the May 11 congressional elections.

The ruling was made at a hearing the Comelec held to discuss seven demands by opposition leaders for changes in election procedures. The Comelec granted some of the demands.

Comelec Chairman Ramon Felipe said the check-list type of voting is being ruled out because it is impractical.

As for bloc voting, this is banned by the new Constitution, he said.

Granted by the Comelec yesterday were opposition's requests to have representatives observe the preparation of election materials, starting with the manufacture of paper to the printing of ballots; to have ballot boxes with transparent windows used, to have representatives sit in the boards of electoral inspectors and canvassers, and to give its poll watchers enough authority to properly observe election conduct.

On the opposition's demand for equal access to media, the Comelec asked opposition leaders to help draw up ground rules for it.

It said the idea of equal access to media can become complicated in implementation.

132 SUBMIT CERTIFICATES OF CANDIDACY FOR SENATE

HK091053 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0900 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] One hundred and thirty-two senatorial candidates have submitted their certificates of candidacy.

According to [word indistinct], the last person who filed his certificate of candidacy was former Ilocos Sur officer-in-charge Jose Burgos Jr. Burgos joined the senatorial race as an independent candidate. Midnight was the deadline for filing certificates of candidacy.

Among those who filed were: 10 from the KBL, 3 from the Partido ng Bayan [People's Party], 2 from the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [New People's Alliance], and 1 from the Society for Popular Democracy. Four of the opposition's Grand Alliance for Democracy candidates were able to beat the deadline. They are former legislator Edith Nakpil Rabat, former Senator Lorenzo Teves, former exiled Governor Isidro Rodriguez, and former Zambales Governor Vicente Magsaysay.

24 OPPOSITION SENATORIAL CANDIDATES NAMED

HK091023 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 9 Mar 87 pp 1, 6

[By staff member Vet Vitug]

[Text] The opposition Grand Alliance for Democracy [GAD] yesterday successfully hurdled last-minute "trials and difficulties" and formed a complete 24-man senatorial slate.

Former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile leads the coalition bets for the Senate.

The GAD ticket, completed only several hours before the deadline for the filing of certificates of candidacy for the Senate, excluded nominees mentioned as closely identified with deposed President Marcos.

Alliance member Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL], Marcos' party, was represented in the GAD ticket but is expected to have its own set of candidates. Reports said the KBL will adopt candidates chosen by GAD.

The other 23 GAD senatorial candidates are: former San Juan Mayor Joseph Estrada; former Postmaster General Roilo Golez; former Sen. Eva Estrada Kalaw; former Rizal Gov. Isidro Rodriguez; former Sen. Arturo Tolentino; former MP Jeremias Montemayor; former MP Zozimo Jesus Paredes Jr.; former Zambales Gov. Vicente Magsaysay; former Labor Minister Blas Ople; banker-businessman Vicente Puyat.

Former Sen. Wenceslao Rancap Lagumbay; former Information Minister Francisco Tatad; former Deputy Defense Minister Wilson Gamboa; former Iloilo Gov. Rafael Palmares; former Sen. Rene Espina; former Sen. Lorenzo Teves; former Rep. Fernando Veloso; former MP Romeo Jalosjos; former MP Homobono Adaza; former Sen. Alejandro Almendras; former MP Edith Nakpil-Rabat; Abdul Khayer Alonto; and Firdaussi Abbas.

GAD chairman Vicente Puyat said coalition leaders "went through several crises in the formulation of the coalition senatorial slate."

Although he did not elaborate, many believed it concerned the requests of some KBL leaders to include certain names which some GAD members opposed due to their reported closeness to Marcos.

Rene Cayetano, who was earlier said to be as a sure nominee to the GAD list, was excluded at the last-minute from the line-up. Cayetano was instead chosen as GAD's campaign manager.

Observers believe that Cayetano and Aguedo Agbayani were excluded to accommodate nominees from other political parties affiliated with GAD and to prevent its collapse.

Puyat described the GAD ticket as a "powerhouse team representing the best, the brightest and the finest from among all leaders of the opposition in the country."

The candidates obviously distanced themselves with Marcos as reflected in their replies to queries from newsmen.

Asked if they would accept money from Marcos to finance their campaign, Tolentino said: "I don't think Marcos would offer us any and I don't think GAD will accept it."

Tatad echoed Tolentino's stand, saying that any help from Marcos will be rejected.

GAD candidates were drawn from nominees of various political parties with every region in the country having its representative in the slate.

Enrile said the coalition slate will give government candidates a fair challenge. He added that the administration's candidates will get a "telling blow" from Regions I, II, VII and the entire Mindanao.

Puyat said at stake in the May 11 polls "is the very survival of democracy in the country."

Opening the opposition attacks on the Aquino government, Puyat said the opposition is "disturbed by the escalating violence and the cavalier manner in the handling of the rapidly deteriorating insurgency problem."

Adaza announced yesterday that he will release between March 12 and March 20 a tape recorded telephone conversation of some ranking government officials.

Adaza said the taped conversations pertain to "national security."

BAYAN, PNB TO FIELD 7 COMMON SENATE CANDIDATES

HK091011 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 9 Mar 87 pp 1, 6

[By staff member Marites Sison]

[Text] The Leftist Partido ng Bayan (PNB) [People's Party] and the cause-oriented Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (Bayan) [New Nationalist Alliance] yesterday announced they would field seven common candidates for the Senate.

Alan Jazmines, PNB secretary general, said their candidates are Bernabe Buscayno, former political detainee and alleged New People's Army chief; labor leader Crispin Beltran; beauty queen-turned-activist Nelia Sancho, Romeo Capulong, lawyer for the National Democratic Front (NDF) in the stalled peace talks; Horacio "Boy" Morales, former political detainee and alleged NDF head; newspaper publisher and former Ilocos Sur Gov. Jose Burgos Jr. and peasant leader Jaime Tadeo.

Buscayno and Beltran, according to Jazmines, would represent the PNB in the slate. Burgos and Morales are guest candidates of both PNB and Bayan, he added.

Both Bayan and the PNB were still deliberating on whether they will officially form an alliance and add more candidates to their list, Jazmines said.

He said the criteria in selecting the candidates were their acceptance of a nationalist and democratic platform, past record against the Marcos regime, ability to win and articulate the party's platform and positions on national issues.

The PNB, he said, has not decided whether it will endorse any government candidates, saying this move would "entail sacrifices". "Baka mabawasan ang changes ng aming sariling slate. [The chances of our own slate might be undercut.]"

Jazmines said the PNB, launched last August, was optimistic their 7 candidates would win.

The PNB, which claims a mass base of 500,000, and Bayan, which claims a nationwide membership of two million, have the support of peasants and workers, Jazmines said.

PNB chairman Fidel Agcaoili told a press conference last night that the parties' singular goal in winning the election is "to break the monopoly of the elite classes over the Parliament for genuine democracy to prevail."

AQUINO CANDIDATES SAID TO OPPOSE U.S. BASES

HK091103 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 9 Mar 87 pp 1, 6

[By Jim Gomez]

[Text] The demand for the dismantling of United States military bases in the country is fast gaining support among the Aquino administration's 24 senatorial candidates, former customs chief Wigberto Tanada said yesterday.

The senatorial candidate told newsmen several of his running mates have said they intend to work for the abrogation of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement, which expires in 1991, and the enactment of laws banning nuclear weapons in Philippine territory.

Tanada did not identify the candidates but said most of them belong to the slate's "nationalist bloc."

His was the first statement to be made by a senatorial candidate of the administration on the controversial issue. The whole ticket has not yet officially declared its position on the matter, however.

Tanada, a former member of cause-oriented groups opposing the presence of U.S. bases, said there must be no renegotiation of the bases pact when it expires in 1991.

He said the land covered by the bases can later be transformed into agricultural and industrial sites.

Another treaty would have to get the approval of the Senate, and must be ratified by the people in a national referendum.

The U.S. Government has maintained that its bases in the Philippines are "vital" to counter what it describes as the growing Soviet presence in the region, alleging that the USSR can now operate from a base at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam.

The Anti-Bases Coalition [ABC], an umbrella organization of more than 100 cause-oriented groups, said the U.S. maintains five major military installations in the country.

The ABC maintains that the U.S. stores nuclear arms in the bases, and claims that nuclear-powered and armed warships and submarines regularly drop anchor at the Subic naval base.

The U.S. Government has neither confirmed nor denied the allegations.

FURTHER ON INCREASE IN PETROLEUM PRICES

HK061305 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Mar 87 p 2

[Excerpt] The cabinet decided yesterday that an increase in petroleum prices should be considered when the oil price stabilization fund (OPSF) nears depletion at end-May or early June.

It also decided that the price rise should be made once instead of in two stages to avoid complications.

The cabinet made these decisions after considering a report of its Oil Price Review Committee (OPRC) which noted that crude oil price rose from \$18 per barrel in January but fell to \$17 a barrel in recent weeks.

It said a price of \$18 per barrel would require raising domestic prices of petroleum products by an average of P1 per liter, and that a \$17-per-barrel crude oil price would require an average price rise of 76 centavos per liter.

Despite the increases in prices of imported crude, domestic prices of refined oil products have remained stable so far because of the buffer effect of the OPSF, which is used to reimburse oil companies for increases in the cost of their crude imports, the report said.

Present prices of petroleum products were established in the middle of 1986 based on a projected crude price of \$13.30 per barrel in the second half of 1986. [passage omitted]

PCGG SETTLES FLOIRENDO CASE FOR P250 MILLION

HK080801 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 8 Mar 87 pp 1, 14

[Excerpt] Chairman Jovito R. Salonga of the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] disclosed yesterday that businessman Antonio Floirendo has entered into a compromise agreement with the PCGG.

Floirendo, a close associate of former President Marcos, who came to be known as the "Banana King," promised to deliver, under the terms of the agreement, clean titles to several properties in New York and Honolulu, worth P180 million and cash of P70 million for a total of P250 million.

Salonga said the cash was delivered yesterday and he handed it over to the government in two checks of P35 million each. He added that the titles will be delivered to the PCGG offices on March 26 or earlier.

The titles will cover the following properties:

1. Lindenmere estate in Long Island, New York, with an estimated value of P70 to P80 million. It has been involved in litigation in New York and the Supreme Court of the United States.
2. Three apartments in Olympic Towers, 5th Ave, New York, with an estimated value of P40 to P60 million.
3. A mansion in Makiki Hts., Honolulu, with a swimming pool, with an estimated value of P30 to P40 million. [passage omitted]

BANKS SAID TO SPURN GOVERNMENT DEBT PROPOSALS

HK061229 MANILA BULLETIN in English 6 Mar 87 p 21

[By Jun Concepcion]

[Text] The low interest spread on portions of the country's \$28 billion debt being sought by the government from the 12-bank advisory committee of the country's 483 creditor banks was not favorably received by the committee during ongoing debt rescheduling talks of the two groups in New York, according to advices received yesterday by banking sources.

"The 5/8 percent over the London interbank offered rates (LIBOR) spread being sought by the Philippines is definitely not acceptable to all members of the advisory committee and even most members of the country's 483 commercial bank creditors," sources said.

Sources said the 1 1/8 percent over LIBOR spread is the bottom line of certain members of the 12-bank advisory committee.

It was learned, however, that some members of the advisory committee expressed willingness to offer the Philippine negotiating panel an interest spread lower than the official committee position of 1 1/8 percent over LIBOR.

But it was not clear whether the lower interest spread being suggested by some members of the advisory committee would be taken up and adopted as the official position of the committee considering the insistence of some committee members on a 1 1/8 percent interest spread to be charged on some \$3.6 billion Philippine debts that are up for rescheduling.

The government has proposed to the advisory committee restructuring terms of 5/8 percent over LIBOR over 20 years, inclusive of seven years grace, on \$3.6 billion debts falling due in 1987 to 1992.

The advisory committee, however, countered with terms of 1 1/8 percent over LIBOR and repayment period of 16 years.

The two groups opened their talks Tuesday in New York to try to come up with a debt restructuring accord.

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